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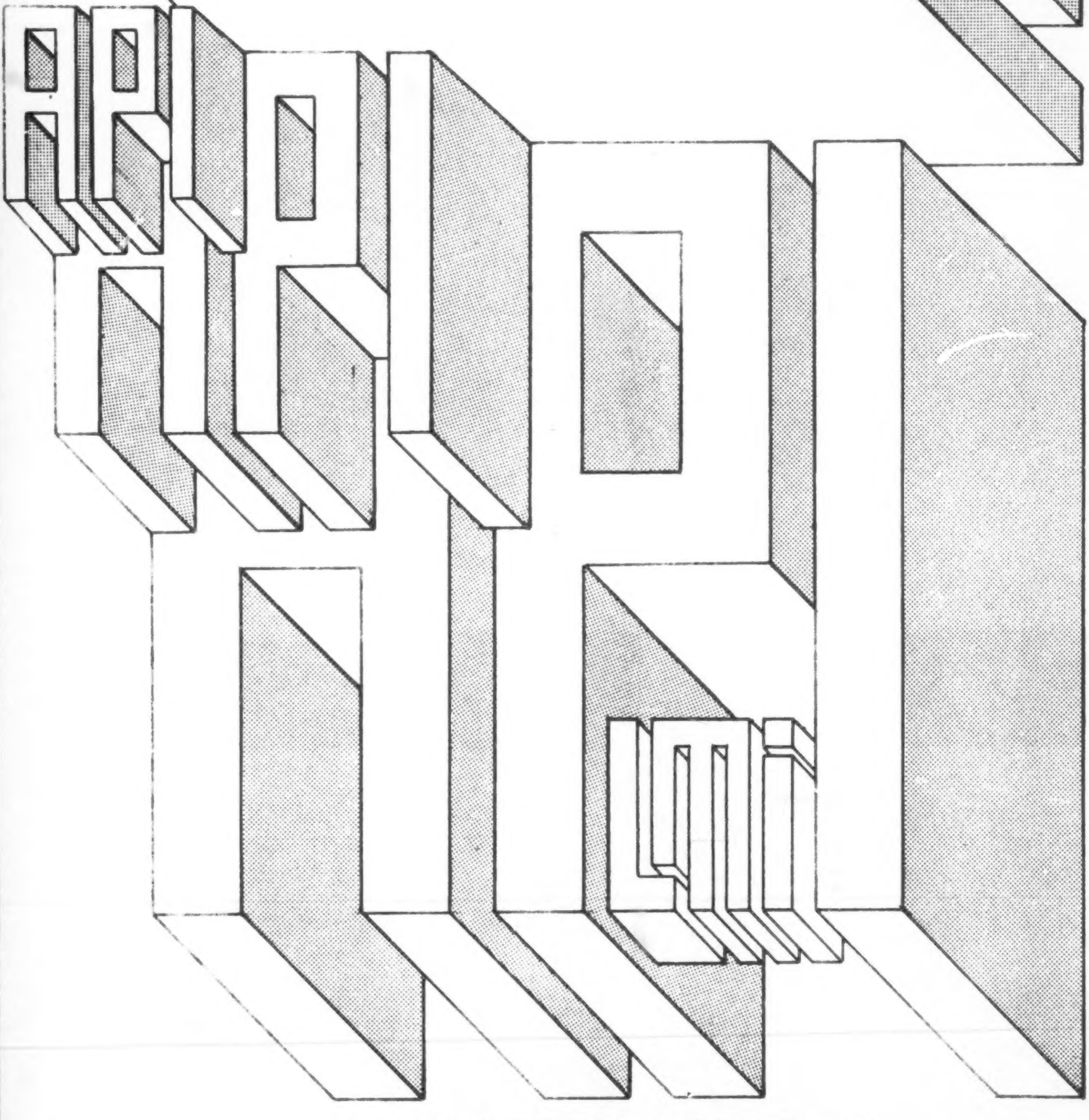
SOUTH CAROLINA



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR 1984

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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A Labor Market Information Publication by:

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Prepared in affiliation with the Employment and Training Administration and the
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

MAY 1983

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PURPOSE

The South Carolina Annual Planning Information (API) is designed to provide historical, current, and projected labor market information for use by planners in all areas of economic and human resource development. Information in the API can be used in the development of employment programs, social programs, and job training plans. The API includes a wide range of data, such as the following: analysis of employment and unemployment; characteristics of the population and labor force; industry and occupational trends and outlook; and information on individuals in need of employment and training services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Annual Planning Information Report was prepared by the staff of the Research and Analysis (R&A) Section of the South Caroline Employment Security Commission under the direction of C. LaRay Drafts and David L. Laird. For your convenience, the names of the contact persons and the sections of the API they were instrumental in preparing are outlined below. Should you desire more information or have either comments or questions, please feel free to contact Vicki Boylston at 803-758-8983.

Report Sections	Contact Persons
Economic Developments and Outlook	Joe Ward
South Carolina Trends	Vicki Boylston
Population Characteristics	Candler Spence
Labor Force Characteristics	Candler Spence
Industry Employment	Gerri Taylor
Industry Employment Projections	Ron Nestor
Occupational Employment Projections	Ron Nestor
Job Service Applicants	Barbara Allen
Insured Unemployment	Jo Charping

Information on Planning Districts I, IV, and IX is available from Area Analysts:

Planning District I	Bob Brown 803-242-3531
Planning District IV	Cliff Stuffer 803-758-3111
Planning District IX	Sheron Postell 803-792-7043

TECHNICAL NOTES

Population Data:

The population data used in the Annual Planning Information (API) Report were derived from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Labor Force Estimates:

The labor force data contained in this publication were produced using procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and are based on an annual benchmark derived from the Current Population Survey of households. These data represent individuals by place of residence and are not strictly comparable to industry employment data which are by place of work.

The projected 1984 labor force characteristics were derived from 1980 Census and Current Population Survey (CPS) relationships developed by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California.

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections:

Occupation and Industry estimates for 1978 and projected 1985 were derived from the 1978 OES survey-based matrix. Employment does not include farm workers, private household workers, unpaid family workers, and military personnel. Projections for 1990 will be provided when they are released in the near future.

Job Service Applicants:

The source for data concerning Job Service applicants is the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). Information on Job Service applicant characteristics is from the active file of job-seekers as of September 30, 1982. Economically disadvantaged applicants are highlighted because they present a special challenge to both Job Service staff and planners. The U.S. Department of Labor defines an economically disadvantaged person as: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family whose income does not exceed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) poverty levels or 70% of the lower living standard income level; or (3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made.

Information on Job Service applicants in South Carolina's ten planning districts was derived by adding figures for local offices serving counties within each planning district. Several counties are served by more than one office, and, in some cases, local office service areas do not coincide exactly with planning district boundaries. In such cases, the figures for that local office are added into both counties in the determination of planning district totals. Therefore, the planning district data may not be exact in all cases.

Barriers To Employment:

This section identifies prominent barriers to employment for certain selected target groups. The information is based on opinions from Employment Service counselors, CETA counselors and other technical assistance specialists. These people have educational backgrounds and experience working with persons in the various target groups.

Each year, the barriers as originally identified are reviewed and modified if necessary. If warranted, the rankings of the barriers are rearranged to reflect the changing work force and economy. This year, the target groups have been broadened to include dislocated workers, a special target group under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Persons In Need of Employment and Training Services:

This section highlights characteristics of possible target groups for employment and training services in South Carolina. Included are population characteristics, labor force and income data, and other selected statistics. The individual sources for these data are quoted throughout the section.

Income and Education:

The income data in this section are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Information on poverty status and persons below the poverty level is from the 1980 Census.

Information on school enrollments and high school graduates is collected by the S.C. Department of Education. Data on years of school completed are from the 1980 Census. There may be differences between Census-based education data and information collected annually by the Department of Education, due to collection methods and time periods involved.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA
SOUTH CAROLINA

Situated in the Southeast region of the United States, South Carolina is the 40th largest state of the union. It is basically a triangular-shaped state bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

There are three topographical regions within the state, which are named for their various elevations. The Piedmont region is comprised of the northwestern third of the state and is so named because of its proximity to the Appalachian Mountains. The Midlands region is the area of rolling hills between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plains. The Coastal Plains (lowlands) region consists of the third of the state nearest the Atlantic Coast. Much of this region is below sea level and therefore is dotted with many swamps.

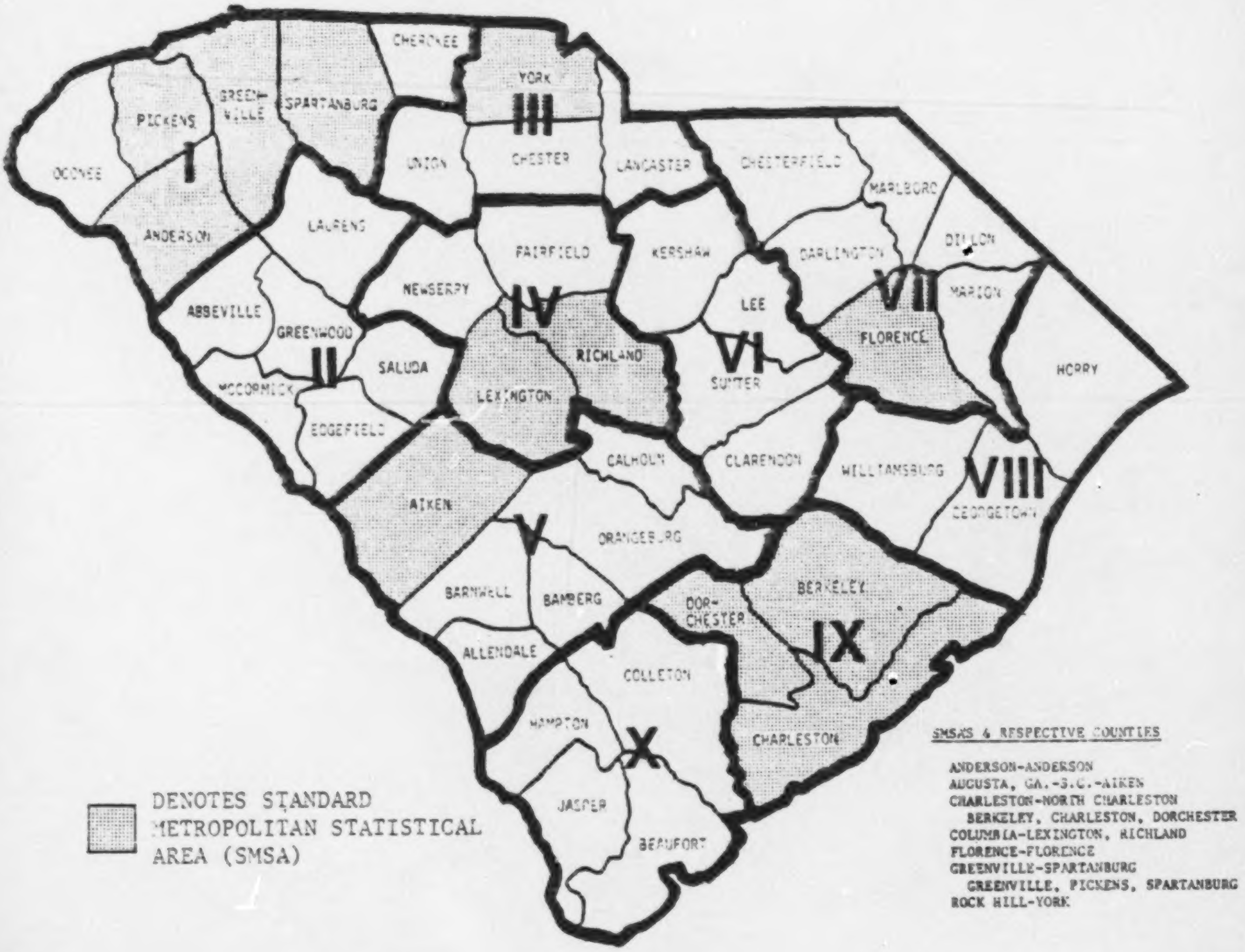
South Carolina residents are very fortunate to live in a state with so many geographical assets. Only 250 miles separate the mountains from the seashore, making both areas very accessible for vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil gives the state prime potential for agricultural pursuits. And much of the land is also devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has six Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). According to 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an SMSA in one of two ways: on the basis of (1) a central city of 50,000 population; or (2) a Census Bureau defined urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England).

Until the 1980 Census was initiated, South Carolina had three SMSA's: Greenville--Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston--North Charleston. On June 19, 1981, it was officially announced that three other areas in the state had been designated as SMSA's. These are Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill. Other SMSA's on the borders of South Carolina are the Augusta, Ga.--S.C. SMSA, the Charlotte--Gastonia N.C. SMSA, and the Savannah Ga. SMSA.

The state is composed of 46 counties which have been grouped into ten planning districts. Quick, easy travel within and through the state is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which are I-85, I-26, I-20, I-77, and I-95. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PLANNING DISTRICTS AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS


CHEROKEE
YORK
III
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
PICKENS
I
OCONEE
ANDERSON
UNION
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
DILLON
LAURENS
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
DARLINGTON
LEE
VII
MARION
NEWBERRY
IV
ABBEVILLE
GREENWOOD
FLORENCE
SALUDA
RICHLAND
VI
HORRY
II
McCORMICK
LEXINGTON
SUMTER
EDGEFIELD
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
VIII
AIKEN
GEORGETOWN
V
ORANGEBURG
BARNWELL
BAMBERG
DOR-CHESTER
BERKELEY
IX
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
X
CHARLESTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
DENOTES STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)

SMSAS & RESPECTIVE COUNTIES

ANDERSON-ANDERSON
AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C.-AIKEN
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON
  BERKELEY, CHARLESTON, DORCHESTER
COLUMBIA-LEXINGTON, RICHLAND
FLORENCE-FLORENCE
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG
  GREENVILLE, PICKENS, SPARTANBURG
ROCK HILL-YORK

PLANNING DISTRICTS & RESPECTIVE COUNTIES:

I-ANDERSON, CHEROKEE, GREENVILLE, OCONEE, PICKENS, SPARTANBURG
II-ABBEVILLE, EDGEFIELD, GREENWOOD, LAURENS, McCORMICK, SALUDA
III-CHESTER, LANCASTER, UNION, YORK
IV-FAIRFIELD, LEXINGTON, NEWBERRY, RICHLAND
V-AIKEN, ALLENDALE, BAMBERG, BARNWELL, CALHOUN, ORANGEBURG
VI-CLARENDON, KERSHAW, LEE, SUMTER
VII-CHESTERFIELD, DARLINGTON, DILLON, FLORENCE, MARION, MARLBORO
VIII-GEORGETOWN, HORRY, WILLIAMSBURG
IX-BERKELEY, CHARLESTON, DORCHESTER
X-BEAUFORT, COLLETON, HAMPTON, JASPER

PLANNING DISTRICTS & CORRESPONDING LOCAL OFFICES:

I-ANDERSON, GAFFNEY, GREENVILLE, LIBERTY, SENECA, SPARTANBURG
II-ABBEVILLE, AIKEN, CLINTON, GREENWOOD, NEWBERRY
III-CHESTER, LANCASTER, ROCK HILL, UNION
IV-COLUMBIA, NEWBERRY
V-AIKEN, BARNWELL, HAMPTON, ORANGEBURG
VI-CAMDEN, SUMTER
VII-BENNETTSVILLE, FLORENCE, HARTSVILLE, MARION
VIII-CONWAY, FLORENCE, GEORGETOWN
IX-CHARLESTON
X-BEAUFORT, HAMPTON, WALTERBORO

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

U.S.

The expected economic upturn in 1982 never materialized. The broadest measure of economic performance, real gross national product, declined 1.8 percent over the year. The economy deteriorated as the year progressed. Industrial production fell in every month except February (which improved only because of the effects of bad weather in January). Unemployment went steadily upward, averaging 9.7 percent for the year. Decline was widespread, hitting more industries, areas, and people harder than usual. Much of the severity of the downturn can be accounted for by the fact that 1982 was actually the third year of little or no economic growth. The only bright spot was significant progress against inflation. Also, interest rates were brought down by a substantial amount, but still remained high by historical standards.

Entering 1983, some typical signs of a turnaround are present. The index of leading indicators for the U.S. economy has been increasing for several months. Industrial production has turned up. The housing industry, a traditional leader of the economy, has benefited from more construction and sales. Financial markets have recorded exceptionally large amounts of positive activity.

Most analysts look for the usual consumer-led recovery in 1983. Consumers are in unusually sound financial shape for a recessionary period; savings are up and debt has been reduced. Therefore, more people are in a position to spend, and lower interest rates may be an incentive to spend on bigger items (e.g. houses, cars, appliances). Also, barring its elimination or reduction, a further 10 percent tax cut is to take effect in July. However, spending could be held down by further employment declines and low wage gains and the fear of spreading unemployment. Also, many "big-ticket" items are still relatively high-priced. Along with high interest rates, this keeps such goods too costly for many people.

It will not take much of an increase in consumer spending to have an impact on businesses. Inventories have been cut substantially, so that any increase in demand should translate quickly into increased production. Because other cost-cutting moves (layoffs, plant closings) have lowered break-even points, corporate profits could rebound in little time. But, businesses will be reluctant to put much, if any, of those profits into increased capital stock. Much idle capacity exists that can be used for immediate production increases. Companies will be waiting for signs of real, long-term economic improvement before they initiate any new capital spending plans. In the meantime, they will be attempting to reduce their debt.

Employment, as usual, can be expected to lag behind general economic improvement. This will be especially so in 1983 because the recovery is expected to be slow compared to previous ones, although recent estimates have called for stronger growth than earlier predicted. Most economists estimate that real gross national product must grow 2.5 percent each year just to absorb new labor force entrants and another 2.5 percent to reduce the unemployment rate by one percentage point. Further, imports claim a large share of the U.S. market, a share which is now growing due to an overvalued dollar. That means employment cannot be expected to improve soon in those industries competing with foreign producers (e.g. autos, steel, textiles). Also, many jobs will be lost permanently as businesses increasingly rely on automation. Overall, the outlook is for the unemployment rate to average over 10 percent in 1983.

In short, many questions plague the national economy in 1983, which are reflected in the growing uncertainty and qualification of economic forecasts. What will happen to the Federal budget deficit? If it continues to grow, will interest rates be driven up? Will monetary policy be tight (to hold down inflation) or loose (to spur lower interest rates and recovery)? Will recovery (if it occurs) bring on renewed inflationary pressures? How will Congress and the President respond to economic movements?

The existence of so many questions and uncertainty about their answers indicates that the economy may be in transition, as many believe. The feeling is that a foundation has been laid for long-term economic prosperity. If so, 1983 would seem to be a crucial year. The key will be interest rates. If they can be reduced further, a chain reaction should occur. Consumer spending will increase, production will pick up, and employment will gain. Capital spending will advance. The inflation outlook will improve and the trade deficit will subside (because of a decrease in the dollar's exchange rate). And the Federal budget deficit will be reduced, further easing pressure on interest rates. All of this will restore confidence in the economy and set it on a path of long-term growth. On the other hand, another year of economic deterioration can be expected to bring about fundamental changes in the policies known as "Reaganomics."

S.C.

South Carolina was hit harder by recession than the nation as a whole in 1982. This was due to the state's continuing above average reliance on manufacturing jobs. The state's unemployment rate averaged nearly 11 percent for the year. The impact was widespread. According to the S.C. State Development Board, a total of 46 plants, primarily textile operations, closed in 1982. Many other workers were laid off or worked reduced hours at some time during the year. Reduced production brought manufacturing employment and the workweek to their lowest levels since the 1974-75 recession. Many small towns with one primary employer were especially hurt. The impact of reduced employment and income quickly spread to local retailers and governments, forcing cutbacks in their operations.

South Carolina's investment picture did continue to improve in 1982. A record total of $2.4 billion in investment in new and expanded plants was announced. Of that amount, $600 million will go into 46 new plants. But, the investment will generate less than 12,000 new jobs, or about five jobs for each million dollars invested. That continues a downward trend that has prevailed since the late 1970's. Clearly, more investment is now going for improved technology in place of labor.

At present, there is no clear signal of economic recovery for South Carolina. The recent performance of the state's leading economic indicators has been inconsistent. But analysts have noted that such a performance is often characteristic of an impending turning point in economic fortunes. The best hope for now is the recent strong signs of improvement in the U.S. economy. Improvement in the overall national economy generally filters down to the state in three to six months.

The outlook for the textile industry should improve with increased consumer spending, particularly for houses and cars. Textile companies are poised for a quick rebound in profits due to cost-cutting moves already undertaken (e.g. plant closings, inventory reductions). However, employment will not pick up very much or very rapidly. Many textile jobs lost in this recession will never be refilled because of technology and plant shutdowns. Also, textile imports will continue to cut into domestic markets and, therefore, production and jobs.

The state's construction industry faces a somewhat brighter future. There has already been a substantial gain in homebuilding activity. The key for builders is lower interest rates. The drop in rates in the latter part of 1982 spurred the construction increase. Rates are predicted to hold around their current levels throughout the year, possibly inching higher later as the predicted recovery takes hold. Though still high by historical standards, interest rates should be low enough compared to recent levels to motivate more construction.

Tourism has generally been a strong sector in South Carolina and 1983 should be no exception. The drop in inflation should lead to more travel. Particularly helpful is the decline in gasoline prices over the past year. Increases in costs for food, lodging, and other transportation have been minimal. So, 1983 would seem to be the year that people go forward with travel plans cut because of the recession. Also, the state has increased its tourist promotion efforts. Consequently, more people may be inclined to spend more time in South Carolina.

Government faces another lean year in 1983. Until economic improvement occurs, revenues will be cramped. More Federal budget cuts are in the works. Tax increases (at the Federal and state level) are being considered to relieve the financial problems. But, that leaves individuals with less disposable income for spending.

The need for a more diverse industrial base has never been more obvious than during the 1981-82 recession. The state's dominant industry, textiles, was battered and will never regain previous employment levels. To get the high-wage industries desired, a better educated and trained work force is needed. Lesser developed areas of the state bear particular attention. These are often the areas which have lost a major employer (typically a textile mill) yet are unattractive to new industries looking at the state. Industrial development should focus on sectors in which the state can be competitive or even offer special advantages (e.g. textile machinery). This requires first taking stock of what the state has to offer and provide. Foreign investment should not be overly relied upon due to the fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate and the international economy.

Indications are that lessons have been learned from the recent recession. Governor Riley has directed the State Development Board to concentrate its industrial development efforts on emerging growth industries (e.g. communications technology, robots, electronics, and computers). The South Carolina Research Authority has begun its work toward developing research parks in Clemson, Columbia, and Charleston. The governor has emphasized education and has made proposals for continued improvement in education in South Carolina. The state Technical Education Board has implemented its "Design for the 80's" program to respond to the diverse needs of South Carolina employers. For instance, it now has two mobile classrooms equipped with some of the latest machine tool technology. Proposals have been made for tax credits to industries bringing new jobs to less developed counties.

While these activities are yet to be carried out or approved, they demonstrate the kind of forward-looking leadership needed if South Carolina is to avoid further years like 1982. That leadership is also needed to improve the state's general economic standing. South Carolina's 1981 per capita personal income, $8,039, ranked 49th out of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia. Despite growing 10.6 percent from 1980, it was only 77 percent of the U.S. average. The trend has not improved and, in fact, is down from the mid-1970's (when South Carolina ranked 45th and was at 81 percent of the U.S. average). The state has begun efforts in the right direction, but clearly there is much to be done.

COMPARISON OF S.C. & U.S. ECONOMIES--1970-81

HIGHLIGHTS

--South Carolina and the U.S. had similar overall growth patterns; the index of coincident economic indicators rose 34 percent for both over the 1970-81 period.

--The state maintained a greater relative rate of industrial production than the nation until 1979. Following the 1979 decline, the state had not recovered to the 1978 pace by 1981. (Industrial production for South Carolina was measured by annual value of products manufactured adjusted by the Producer Price Index).

--South Carolina underwent larger swings than the U.S. between peaks and troughs in the average manufacturing workweek over the period.

--The manufacturing workweek hit its peak early in the period (1972 for the state, 1973 for the nation) while industrial production hit its high point later (1977-78 for S.C., 1979 for the U.S.). This suggests the manufacturing base underwent changes over the 1970-81 period, both in types of industries and use of labor-saving technology.

--The U.S. ended the period with slightly fewer manufacturing production workers than when it began, while South Carolina had nine percent more.

--The state had a higher growth rate than the nation in new business incorporations until 1974. New incorporations grew 98 percent in South Carolina and 120 percent in the U.S. from 1970 to 1981.

--South Carolina had much more growth than the U.S. in capital investment over the period (618 percent vs. 204 percent). Capital investment was measured by annual new capital investment for the state and business expenditures for new plant and equipment for the nation.

--South Carolina's labor force grew 41 percent over the period, while the U.S. had a 31 percent increase. Total employment rose 36 percent in the state and 28 percent in the nation.

--The state's unemployment rate followed a more volatile course than the U.S.'s from 1970 to 1981, similar to the pattern for the manufacturing workweek. That points to the dependence of the state's economy on manufacturing.

--Manufacturing employment grew faster in South Carolina (14 percent) than the U.S. (four percent) over the period. But, for both the state and nation, manufacturing accounted for a lower share of total nonfarm employment in 1981 than 1970 (40 percent in 1970 to 32 percent in 1981 for S.C., 27 percent to 22 percent for the U.S.).

--Despite a higher growth rate than the nation, the state's per capita income was up only slightly as a percentage of the U.S. figure (75.4 percent in 1970 vs. 76.6 percent in 1981). The state's percentage of the national total declined every year after 1976 and South Carolina ranked next to or third from the bottom from 1975 to 1981 in total per capita income.

COMPARISON OF S.C. & U.S. ECONOMIES--1970-81
HIGHLIGHTS (CONT'D.)

--South Carolina had 146 percent growth in average hourly earnings in manufacturing compared with 138 percent growth for the U.S. But, that only brought the state level to 77 percent of the national average in 1981 from 75 percent in 1970.

--South Carolina had a 34 percent increase in real retail sales (retail sales adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index) over the period while the U.S. had only a 20 percent advance.

--Residential construction followed a more volatile trend in the nation than the state from 1975 through 1981. Residential building fell 51 percent in South Carolina and 53 percent in the U.S. from 1970 through 1981. (Residential construction was measured by dwelling units for S.C. and housing units started for the U.S.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA--MARCH AND APRIL 1983

NAME OF COMPANY	S.C. LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT	NEW/EXPANDED
McCall Farms Inc.	Effingham	50	Canned Vegetables	Expanded
Galaxy Boat Mfg. Co.	Columbia	12	Boats	Expanded
Graniteville Co.	Graniteville	--	Textiles	Expanded
Sportsman Brokerage Inc.	Kingstree	2	One Man Boats	New
R R Donnelley & Sons Co.	Spartanburg	70	Catalog Printing	Expanded
Carolina Cut Sheets	Timmonsville	--	Business Forms	Expanded
Dove Knit Industries	Andrews	55	Sportswear	Expanded
J P Stevens & Co. Inc.	Statewide	--	Textiles	Expanded
Riegel Textile Corp.	Greenville	--	Textiles	Expanded
Eagle Shirtmakers	Abbeville	80	Sportswear	New
Unijax Inc.	Lexington	50	Plastic Can Liners	New
Sisco Inc.	Georgetown	30	Well Screens	Expanded
Colson Mfg. Co.	Greenwood	200	Ladies' Shirts	New
Lake City Mfg.	Lake City	70	Ladies' Loungewear	Expanded
Carter-Miot Engineering Co.	Columbia	35	Signs	Expanded

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA--MARCH AND APRIL 1983
(CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	S.C. LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT	NEW/EXPANDED
Para-Chem Southern	Simpsonville	60	Polymers & Adhesives	Expanded
Owens Corning Fiberglass	Aiken	21	Glass Fiber	Expanded
Industrial Scrap Inc.	Greenville	15	Process Scrap Metal	Expanded
Paris Southern Corp.	Greenville	125	Life Preservers, Boat Cushions	Expanded
Support System Intern'l.	Charleston	45	Clinitron Support System	Expanded
Bigelow-Sanford Inc.	Calhoun Falls	--	Wool & Synthetic Yarn	Expanded
Garzone Schirfli Embroid	Travelers Rest	30	Embroidered Fabrics	New

SOURCE: S.C. State Development Board

SOUTH CAROLINA TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM

Labor Market Information (LMI) describes the dynamics of employment opportunities and the work force. LMI is obtained by measuring and evaluating different factors that influence the supply and demand of workers in specific labor market areas. LMI is comprised of four major elements, which are as follows:

1) Labor force information-includes employment data, unemployment data, and demographic data;
2) Occupational information-includes characteristics of occupations and jobs;
3) Placement assistance information-includes various information for use in finding employment; and
4) Program administration information-includes data that result from the operation of Department of Labor programs and activities, and which are used for program management purposes.

LMI is used at local, state, and national levels by both the public and private sectors. Locally, LMI is utilized by employers, job seekers, students, and those responsible for serving these groups. Included in this last group are planners in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the new Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs. Also included are counselors in vocational education and rehabilitation settings, Job Service placement specialists, and staffs of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees.

On a national level, LMI is used by business associations, labor unions, public interest groups, and the Federal Government. The information is used for economic analysis, policy development, research on labor market topics, and planning for education, training, and other services. The Federal Government uses LMI in allocating program funds and in determining an area's eligibility for certain programs.

The LMI program was originally mandated by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933. Currently some 20 federal laws and executive orders govern the LMI program, covering such activities as identifying labor surplus areas and "triggering on" the Unemployment Insurance (UI) extended benefit programs. Two agencies within the U.S. Department of Labor are charged with administering the LMI program. These are the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The majority of LMI is developed through the State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's). The SESA's, through their research and analysis units, are responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of LMI in accordance with ETA policies and BLS technical direction. The SESA's also provide technical assistance and other services to LMI users.

In South Carolina, the Research and Analysis Section of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission is responsible for the development and dissemination of LMI to a variety of users. The South Carolina Labor Market Information Directory is published every two years to assist users in identifying and obtaining pertinent publications. Any questions or requests for LMI should be addressed to: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C., 29202; (803) 758-8983.

THE S.C. STATE DATA CENTER

Acquiring timely census data from the U.S. Census Bureau has not always been an expedient process in past years. However, things have recently changed for the better in South Carolina. Now, the latest data published by the Census Bureau can be obtained by simply calling or writing a letter to the S.C. State Data Center (SCSDC).

During the past year, thousands of South Carolinians and others have learned that it is no longer necessary to call Washington, D.C. for census statistics. The SCSDC and its 36 Affiliate Data Centers (ADC's) have responded to thousands of requests for data and information concerning South Carolina and its residents.

The many requests received over the past year were from a wide variety of users, as revealed in the following approximate distribution: 29% from business and industry; 32% from government (city, county, state); 11% from academic institutions; and 28% from private individuals, news media, and community services. A large portion of the requests were for results from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

The requests for new census data are increasing, as more information is becoming available on education, income, employment, poverty, and other categories. Since the Census Bureau has released very little 1980 Census data in printed form, most of the requests are being filled by printouts from computer tapes and microfiche copies. The result of this service is that data users throughout the state can obtain rapid responses to their statistical needs, regardless of the complexity of obtaining and processing the data.

Data users from both the public and private sector, as well as anyone who wants to know more about South Carolina, can make good use of the SCSDC Program. For more information, please contact Mike MacFarlane or Dana Brockington at the S.C. State Data Center in the Rembert C. Dennis Building, Room 337, 1000 Assembly Street, Columbia, S.C. 29201, (803) 758-2586.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

The New Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was signed into law by the President on October 13, 1982. This legislation created a new training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The new law calls for a transition period of one year, so the CETA system will remain intact until October 1, 1983.

The general hope of JTPA is "to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment..." The program is designed for individuals "who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment."

Although these goals are similar to those of CETA, JTPA has several key features which establish a clear departure from CETA and from the way most federal grant programs have operated in the past. These features are as follows:

- - Public/private partnership provisions that go beyond any in earlier federal programs and give business a formal role in collaboration with government to achieve important common objectives.

- - An unprecedented range of options for local public and private leaders to decide how to plan and manage the local employment and training system.

- - A strong emphasis on a "performance, not process" style of oversight; that is, less regulation and more attention to bottom line results through the enforcement of performance standards.

- - An emphasis on training and placement in unsubsidized jobs as opposed to income support and public job creation.

- - Lodging major responsibility for program oversight with the states instead of the federal government. This includes a strong commitment from the Department of Labor (DOL) to delegate as much as the law permits to the states.

- - A major emphasis on coordinating and integrating employment, training and education activities at the state and local levels.

DISLOCATED WORKERS

Even as the economy recovers from the recession, a portion of the labor force that is now unemployed will need considerable assistance in returning to work. This group, identified as dislocated workers and composed of people who have been displaced by structural changes in the economy, will face particular difficulty adjusting to changed employment demands and will likely endure longer-than-usual periods of joblessness.

The demand for workers with different skills is basically a function of the demand for the goods and services they produce, along with the production method used. The jobs of many mid-career workers have been recently adversely affected and displaced because of increased foreign trade competition, technological changes, rising energy prices, and demand shifts related to demographic trends.

Title III of the recently enacted Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) defines the dislocated workers as individuals who:

(1) have been terminated or laid-off or who have received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, are eligible for or have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation;

(2) have been terminated, or who have received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or

(3) are long-term unemployed and have limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individuals reside, including any older individuals who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age.

Therefore, an overall definition of displaced workers would be individuals who experience long-term unemployment that had last been employed in a declining industry, occupation, or region.

The most obvious industry in South Carolina that has been affected by worker dislocation is textiles. A mixture of factors including foreign trade imports, automation, and plant modernization has led to numerous plant closings and cutbacks. This long-term employment decline has impacted sharply on the local economies of small towns that had traditionally relied on a single or few large employers. Occupations such as weavers and spinners are among the categories being impacted.

Other industries that have displayed a structural employment decline over the last several years in South Carolina include: food and kindred products; motor freight transportation; auto dealers and service stations; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Of course, because of the mix of local industrial markets, some areas may be more or less affected.

More research is needed into the identification, treatment, and solution to the dislocated worker problem. A cooperative effort between the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Governor's Office Division of Employment and Training, State Technical Education System, the private sector, and other agencies is being set up to address the dislocated worker issue. A team approach will be initiated to develop programs for the displaced worker such as training for new skills, plant shutdown relocation efforts, and plant layoff evaluation/counseling.

THE CONTINUOUS WAGE & BENEFIT HISTORY (CWBH) PROGRAM

Because of questions arising out of recent economic conditions, the demand for more detailed information on the labor market has increased. Some questions require knowledge about the experiences of individual labor market participants over time. A source of such information is the Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH) data bank, which currently exists in 17 states. The CWBH system is under the direction of the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Service.

The CWBH data bank contains data on a sample of workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system--both employed and unemployed. In South Carolina, the sampling rate is 20 percent. Most information is obtained from administrative records already on file. In addition, a questionnaire is sent to UI claimants in the sample asking for certain demographic and socioeconomic data (e.g. marital status, household size, income). The data obtained through the questionnaires are used for research purposes only, and individual information is kept strictly confidential.

The continuous nature of the CWBH system allows one to follow a covered worker in the sample as he/she moves between employment and unemployment over time. Therefore, CWBH is a unique and comprehensive source of information capable of answering many questions that other sources cannot. For instance, in South Carolina, CWBH data were used to determine the impact of lowering minimum income levels for taxation of unemployment benefits. Also, CWBH is an easily accessible data source, capable of providing quick answers to a variety of inquiries.

THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION (FSC) PROGRAM

In response to high unemployment levels across the nation, Congress implemented the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) program in 1982. The FSC program provides unemployment benefits to eligible claimants who have exhausted their entitlement to regular and/or extended unemployment compensation. The program has been extended through September 30, 1983.

The maximum number of weeks FSC is payable in a state depends on the extent of covered unemployment in that state. Individuals in states whose insured unemployment rate has averaged 6.0 percent or more over the most recent 13-week period are eligible for up to 14 weeks of FSC benefits. States whose insured unemployment rate averages 5.0 to 5.9 percent can pay 12 weeks of FSC. If a state's insured unemployment rate averages 4.0 to 4.9 percent, then it can provide 10 weeks of benefits. A state whose insured unemployment rate averages below 4.0 percent can pay up to eight weeks of FSC. Once a state provides a certain level of benefits, it must remain at that level for at least four weeks unless it becomes eligible to provide a higher level of benefits.

FSC benefits are financed solely by Federal general revenues. No money from state Unemployment Insurance trust funds is used.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program first began in 1979 to replace the New Jobs Credit which expired at the end of 1978. The original TJTC program was created by the "Revenue Act of 1978" and was due to end December 31, 1981. The "Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981" extended the program to December 31, 1982 and effected some major changes in the program. The "Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act" passed in 1982 extended the program through December 31, 1984.

The responsibility of the TJTC program is shared by the Departments of Labor and Treasury. The Treasury administers the tax provisions of the credit through its Internal Revenue Service. The Labor Department administers the eligibility determination and certification provisions through its Employment and Training Administration. State Employment Security Agencies are responsible for issuing certifications.

The program is designed to provide an incentive to employers to hire certain persons from targeted groups with particularly high unemployment rates or other special employment problems. These targeted groups are as follows: 1) Economically disadvantaged youths (18-24 years of age); 2) Economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans; 3) Economically disadvantaged youths participating in a cooperative education program (16-19 years of age); 6) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients; 7) General Assistance recipients; 8) Involuntarily terminated CETA employees who started work after August 13, 1981 and before January 1, 1983; 9) Eligible work incentive employees or AFDC recipients; 10) Economically disadvantaged summer youth employees.

The employer is allowed to claim 50% of qualified first-year wages up to $3,000 and 25% of qualified second-year wages up to $1,500 per individual hired under the program. This rule applies to all targeted groups except the disadvantaged summer youth program. For this target group, the employer is allowed to claim 85% of the first $3,000. The total credit an employer receives cannot be more than 90% of his total tax liability.

TJTC ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS BY MONTH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA--FISCAL YEAR 1982

DATE	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS	CERTIFICATIONS
October 1981	919	657
November 1981	616	398
December 1981	597	198
January 1982	446	214
February 1982	517	239
March 1982	683	270
April 1982	727	425
May 1982	877	415
June 1982	966	458
July 1982	714	292
August 1982	813	322
September 1982	1,120	451

RAPIDLY EXPANDING OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's economy has experienced fluctuations; however, there are a variety of fields that are expanding. The following chart highlights twelve occupations in the state that are growing at an above average rate. South Carolina's educational facilities, whether they are four-year colleges, two-year colleges, technical schools, or vocational/apprenticeship programs can get you started on a successful and enjoyable career.

OCCUPATION	1978-1985 PERCENT GROWTH	ACTUAL GROWTH	DESCRIPTION	EDUCATION REQUIRED	ENTRANCE SALARY	OUTLOOK FOR THE 80's
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	25.6	400	Deals in the designing, development, and manufacture of electrical equipment, their components, and systems.	Four to six years of college.	$17,000-23,000	Graduates mainly hired by the communications and utilities industries, business equipment manufacturers, and the engineering services industry. The growing demand for computers, communications equipment, military electronics, and electrical and electronic consumer goods are expected to create openings.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER	22.3	400	Involved with the design, development and maintenance of power-producing and power-using machines.	Four to six years of college.	$17,000-24,000	The growing demand for industrial machinery, and the need to develop new energy systems will both create demand for this occupation.
DENTIST	48.9	230	Practitioners examine teeth and tissues of the mouth to diagnose diseases, fill cavities, perform corrective surgery, clean and provide preventive services.	Four years of college plus four years of dental school.	$25,000-33,000	Opportunities are expected to be good as the population expands and the increased awareness that regular dental care helps prevent and control dental diseases.
ACCOUNTANT	21.1	1,110	Handles corporate or small business, or individual, finances, audits, budgets, and tax returns.	Usually four years of college, with a college degree required to sit for the CPA exam.	$15,000-18,000	The majority of accountants are hired by urban accounting firms and large businesses. Employment in this field will be greatly heightened by the increasing use of manager's reliance on accounting information to make business decisions.
COMPUTER PROGRAMMER	29.9	610	Programmers put problems or situations in a form that allows them to be solved by computer.	Two to four years of technical school, vocational school, or college.	$12,500-15,500	As computers provide expanding services to business and organizations involved in research and development, the demand for programmers is expected to grow. The majority of programmers work for manufacturing firms, banks, insurance companies, and data processing service firms.
COMPUTER OPERATOR	51.3	990	A specialized worker that enters the data and instructions for a computer program, observes machines and control panels to monitor equipment operation and program progress, and retrieves the results via a console.	Training acquired through on-the-job, vocational or technical schools.	$11,000-12,500	As computer usage grows, the demand for computer operators will continue to increase.
SECRETARY	18.8	4,610	Secretaries take dictation, type, file, schedule appointments and perform minor business administrative detail.	Two years vocational training, technical training, or junior college.	$ 8,900-10,000	Widely skilled persons should find numerous opportunities as business expands, with most secretaries finding employment with banks, insurance companies, and government.

RAPIDLY EXPANDING OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA...CONTINUED

OCCUPATION	1978-1985 PERCENT GROWTH	1978-1985 ACTUAL GROWTH	DESCRIPTION	EDUCATION REQUIRED	ENTRANCE SALARY	OUTLOOK FOR THE 80's
DENTAL ASSISTANT	49.6	610	Assists dentists by securing patients' records, preparing patients for treatment, arranging and preparing proper dental instruments, and attending to other tasks not requiring a dentist's skill.	Training ranges from on-the-job, to technical school, vocational school, or junior college.	$ 7,800-8,500	Opportunities in this field are expected to expand as dentists increasingly use assistants in their practice to attend to tasks not requiring a dentist's skill.
PROFESSIONAL NURSE	14.5	1,450	Performs a wide range of skilled services to patients requiring specialized judgement and skill in the observation, care, and counseling of patients.	Two to five years of hospital school and two to four years of college.	$10,000-15,000	The increasing emphasis of using auxiliary personnel to extend care delivered by highly trained practitioners is expected to spur the demand for professional nurses . The majority of professional nurses work in hospitals and institutions.
MACHINIST	17.2	700	Set up and operate most types of machine tools to make parts and components, in addition to selecting the tools and materials, and planning the cutting and finishing operations from a blue-print or written specification.	Four to five years of apprenticeship.	$ 9,500-12,000	Employment opportunities are expected to increase because of the growing demand for machined parts, with most of the openings in maintenance shops of manufacturing plants.
TOOL & DIE MAKER	31.3	360	Build dies from steel for use in the manufacturing of precision metal parts, in stamping and forging operations, and in molds for die casting plastics.	Four to five years of apprenticeship.	$ 9,500-12,000	Most tool and die makers work in large factories, and with the increased manufacture of precision metal parts, employment opportunities are expected to expand.
TRUCK DRIVER	18.2	3,680	Drives trucks to transport materials in liquid, bulk, or packaged form to and from specified destinations; also verifies load against shipping invoices and prepares receipts. Can be broken down into local and long-distance driver.	Local-Good driving record & high school education. Long-distance driving-vocational or technical school training & two years of smaller or local truck driving experience.	Varies[1]	Competition is expected to grow for jobs as a long-distance truck driver; however, truck drivers as a whole are expected to greatly expand.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

1/ Depending on local or long-distance and whether self-employed as an owner-operator or working for a trucking company.

For more detailed occupational information, see Section VII.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

POPULATION UPDATE
1980 CENSUS

The most recent 1980 Census figures show South Carolina with a population of 3,121,820. This represents a 20.5% increase over the 1970 figure of 2,590,713. This is substantially larger than the national increase rate of 10.8% for the same period. Between 1970 and 1980, 45 of South Carolina's 46 counties experienced gains in population with Dorchester County showing the largest gain of 82.9%. Berkeley, Lexington, and Horry Counties followed with gains of 68.6%, 57.7%, and 44.9% respectively. McCormick County, at -2.0%, is the only county that lost population over the 10-year period. The 10 county area of the Coastal Planning Districts VIII, IX, and X, had an increase of 161,990 inhabitants. This is 30.5% of the total South Carolina increase and is an increase of 27.9% for that area since 1970. Planning Districts IV-VII, those in central South Carolina, had the largest increase in the number of inhabitants with 184,766. This is an 18.3% increase for that area since 1970 and represents 34.8% of the total South Carolina increase. Planning Districts I, II, and III had an 18.4% increase in population with 184,548 more people than in 1970. This represents 34.7% of the South Carolina increase for the 1970-1980 period.

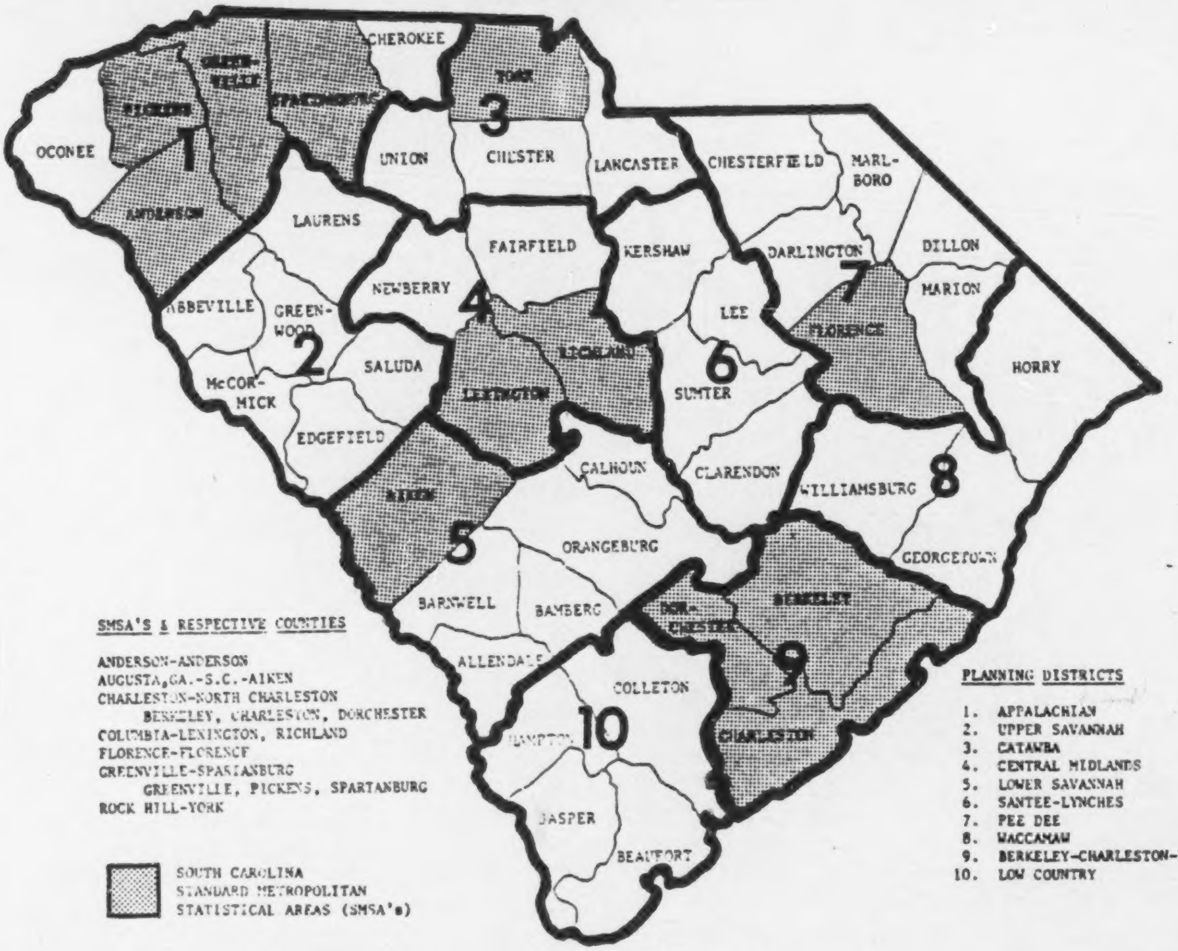
The 1980 Census data revealed a much older South Carolina population than that of 1970. The median age of the population of South Carolina in 1980 was 28.0 compared to 24.8 in 1970. When compared to the U.S. figure, it is noted that South Carolina's population is younger than the national average of 30.0 years. The age groups experiencing the largest growth were those associated with the "Baby Boom" generation born between 1945 and 1960, and the categories covering those individuals 60 years and older. The two largest gainers were the "Baby Boom" categories of "30-34 Years" with a 67.6% increase, and "25-29 Years" with a 56.0% increase. These were followed by the "65 Years and Older" group with a 50.4% increase, the "35-39 Years" with a 35.7% increase, and the "60-64 Years" category with a 35.0% increase.

The racial makeup of South Carolina has not changed significantly since 1970 as the table below shows. What has changed, however, is the number of people of Spanish origin in South Carolina. In 1970 this group totaled 10,999. In 1980 the number had grown to 33,426, and increase of 22,427 people, or 204%. Blacks made up the largest portion of the nonwhite population (99.1%) in 1980 with 948,623 persons. Most of the remainder of the population were American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian/ Pacific Islander. It should be noted that persons of Spanish origin can be of any race.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S POPULATION BY RACE

	1970	1980
TOTAL	2,590,713	3,121,820
WHITE	69.3%	68.8%
NONWHITE	30.7%	31.2%

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS


CHEROKEE
PICKENS
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
YORK
3
OCONEE
1
UNION
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
ANDERSON
LAURENS
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
DARLINGTON
DILLON
7
MARION
NEWBERRY
4
ABBEVILLE
GREENWOOD
LEE
FLORENCE
RICHLAND
2
SALUDA
6
HORRY
McCORMICK
LEXINGTON
SUMTER
EDGEFIELD
8
AIKEN
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
5
ORANGEBURG
GEORGETOWN
BARNWELL
BAMBERG
DORCHESTER
BERKELEY
9
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
10
HAMPTON
CHARLESTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT

SMSA'S & RESPECTIVE COUNTIES

ANDERSON-ANDERSON
AUGUSTA,GA.-S.C.-AIKEN
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON
    BERKELEY, CHARLESTON, DORCHESTER
COLUMBIA-LEXINGTON, RICHLAND
FLORENCE-FLORENCE
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG
    GREENVILLE, PICKENS, SPARTANBURG
ROCK HILL-YORK

▨ SOUTH CAROLINA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA's)

PLANNING DISTRICTS

1. APPALACHIAN
2. UPPER SAVANNAH
3. CATAWBA
4. CENTRAL MIDLANDS
5. LOWER SAVANNAH
6. SANTEE-LYNCHES
7. PEE DEE
8. WACCAMAW
9. BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER
10. LOW COUNTRY

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND BY RACE
1980 and 1970

DISTRICT	1980			1970		
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK & OTHERS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK & OTHERS
1	791,895	654,335	137,560	656,219	543,247	112,972
2	174,163	115,184	58,979	158,686	106,169	52,517
3	220,980	161,817	59,163	187,585	135,622	51,963
4	462,030	316,445	145,585	372,152	264,642	107,510
5	248,793	143,435	105,358	214,410	125,881	88,529
6	173,651	93,981	79,670	158,079	86,495	71,584
7	307,937	181,905	126,032	263,004	159,400	103,604
8	182,106	115,891	66,215	137,735	83,085	54,650
9	430,462	289,883	140,579	336,125	228,236	107,889
10	129,803	74,348	55,455	106,521	61,653	44,868

Note: State population in 1970 based on 2,590,516 and in 1980 based on 3,121,820.

Source: Computations and tabulations by S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(1980 CENSUS)

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Under 14	358,725	344,217	223,441	210,808	135,284	133,409	702,942
14-15	58,271	56,746	35,626	34,186	22,645	22,560	115,017
16-19	132,845	124,768	85,760	77,834	47,085	46,934	257,613
20-21	67,804	63,874	47,173	41,250	20,631	22,624	131,678
21 and Under	617,645	589,605	392,000	364,078	225,645	225,527	1,207,250
14-21	258,920	245,388	168,559	153,270	90,361	92,118	504,308
22-44	519,558	529,748	376,684	369,170	142,874	160,578	1,049,306
45-54	141,779	157,404	109,585	115,855	32,194	41,549	299,183
55-64	127,755	150,998	97,796	112,101	29,959	38,897	278,753
65 and Over	111,276	176,052	81,096	128,859	30,180	47,193	287,328
22 and Over	900,368	1,014,202	665,161	725,985	235,207	288,217	1,914,570
16 and Over	1,101,017	1,202,844	798,094	845,069	302,923	357,775	2,303,861
TOTAL	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	460,852	513,744	3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA APRIL 1, 1980 AND ARPIL 1, 1970

AREAS	NUMBER 1980	NUMBER 1970	CHANGE NET	CHANGE PERCENT	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION 1980	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION 1970
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0	3.4	3.5
ANDERSON SMSA 3/	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
Anderson County	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
CHARLESTON SMSA	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1	13.8	13.0
Charleston County	276,712	247,651	29,061	11.7	8.9	9.5
Berkeley County	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6	3.0	2.2
Dorchester County	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9	1.9	1.2
COLUMBIA SMSA	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0	13.1	12.5
Richland County	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3	8.6	9.0
Lexington County	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7	4.5	3.4
FLORENCE SMSA 3/	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
Florence County	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG SMSA	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4	18.3	18.3
Greenville County	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6	9.2	9.3
Spartanburg County	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9	6.5	6.7
Pickens County	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5	2.5	2.3
ROCK HILL SMSA 3/	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
York County	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
TOTAL SMSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5	59.8	47.2
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an SMSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.

2/ Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia, SMSA.

3/ New SMSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
(APRIL 1, 1980)

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,121,820	1,518,013	1,603,807	2,147,224	1,057,161	1,090,063	948,623	447,793	500,830
Under 5 Years Old	238,516	121,766	116,750	145,614	74,850	70,764	90,218	45,523	44,695
5- 9 Years Old	253,643	129,490	124,153	157,514	81,134	76,380	93,533	47,049	46,484
10-14 Years Old	266,179	135,477	130,702	164,458	84,483	79,975	99,601	49,911	49,690
15-19 Years Old	317,234	163,108	154,126	200,069	104,360	95,709	114,518	57,174	57,344
20-24 Years Old	313,738	159,883	153,855	211,194	110,804	100,390	99,012	46,972	52,040
25-29 Years Old	273,137	135,275	137,862	186,268	94,106	92,162	83,893	39,766	44,127
30-34 Years Old	243,604	120,580	123,024	175,026	88,118	86,908	65,737	31,176	34,561
35-39 Years Old	192,166	94,996	97,170	143,339	72,292	71,047	46,906	21,789	25,117
40-44 Years Old	158,339	76,628	81,711	118,450	58,537	59,913	38,482	17,418	21,064
45-49 Years Old	150,057	71,739	78,318	113,323	55,520	57,803	35,766	15,826	19,940
50-54 Years Old	149,126	70,040	79,086	112,117	54,065	58,052	36,330	15,689	20,641
55-59 Years Old	149,937	69,431	80,506	114,323	53,963	60,360	35,141	15,259	19,882
60-64 Years Old	128,816	58,324	70,492	95,574	43,833	51,741	32,869	14,345	18,524
65-69 Years Old	110,235	47,436	62,799	79,405	34,569	44,836	30,534	12,742	17,792
70-74 Years Old	79,292	31,574	47,718	58,668	23,282	35,386	20,380	8,199	12,181
75-79 Years Old	50,457	18,156	32,301	36,942	13,101	23,841	13,389	5,014	8,375
80-84 Years Old	27,340	8,699	18,641	20,631	6,435	14,196	6,659	2,252	4,407
85 Years Or Older	20,004	5,411	14,593	14,309	3,709	10,600	5,655	1,689	3,966
18 Years and over	2,179,854	1,037,297	1,142,557	1,566,361	758,276	808,085	596,122	270,411	325,711
65 Years and over	287,328	111,276	176,052	209,955	81,096	128,859	76,617	29,896	46,721
Median	28.0	26.7	29.4	30.2	28.8	31.7	23.8	22.5	25.0

NOTE: Other races not listed in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 19.

1990 SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

AGES	WHITE		NONWHITE		ALL RACES				
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL
0- 4	78,066	73,808	48,962	47,991	127,028	121,799	151,874	96,953	248,827
5- 9	84,635	79,672	50,472	49,861	135,107	129,533	164,307	100,333	264,640
10-14	86,840	80,968	56,619	54,804	143,459	135,772	167,808	111,423	279,231
15-19	102,180	92,770	58,002	57,403	160,182	150,173	194,950	115,405	310,355
20-24	108,871	98,071	47,716	51,525	156,587	149,596	206,942	99,241	306,183
25-29	106,484	109,323	48,474	54,864	154,958	164,187	215,807	103,338	319,145
30-34	109,669	112,548	51,842	59,949	161,511	172,497	222,217	111,791	334,008
35-39	105,849	105,115	46,404	55,660	152,253	160,775	210,964	102,064	313,028
40-44	98,798	98,959	37,406	42,491	136,204	141,450	197,757	79,897	277,654
45-49	80,371	79,652	25,077	28,979	105,448	108,631	160,023	54,056	214,079
50-54	62,939	67,138	18,767	23,237	81,706	90,375	130,077	42,004	172,081
55-59	58,705	64,809	15,734	21,753	74,439	86,562	123,514	37,487	161,001
60-64	52,312	63,191	15,275	22,458	67,587	85,649	115,503	37,733	153,236
65-69	48,741	63,756	14,730	22,869	63,471	86,625	112,497	37,599	150,096
70-74	33,379	49,520	11,362	16,940	44,741	66,460	82,899	28,302	111,201
75-79	21,258	37,394	7,304	12,112	28,562	49,506	58,652	19,416	78,068
80-84	10,458	23,634	3,425	6,948	13,883	30,582	34,092	10,373	44,465
85+	5,371	16,960	2,291	6,405	7,662	23,365	22,331	8,696	31,027
TOTAL	1,254,926	1,317,288	559,862	636,249	1,814,788	1,953,537	2,572,214	1,196,111	3,768,325

NOTE: A booklet of county level 1990 projections is available from the State Data Center.

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL POPULATION--APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1980	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	22,627	21,112	1,515	7.2
Aiken	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0
Allendale	10,700	9,783	917	9.4
Anderson	133,235	105,474	27,761	26.3
Bamberg	18,118	15,950	2,168	13.6
Barnwell	19,868	17,176	2,692	15.7
Beaufort	65,364	51,136	14,228	27.8
Berkeley	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6
Calhoun	12,206	10,780	1,426	13.2
Charleston	276,712	247,561	29,413	11.9
Cherokee	40,983	36,669	4,314	11.8
Chester	30,148	29,811	337	1.1
Chesterfield	38,161	33,667	4,494	13.3
Clarendon	27,464	25,604	1,860	7.3
Colleton	31,776	27,711	4,065	14.7
Darlington	62,717	53,442	9,275	17.4
Dillon	31,083	28,838	2,245	7.8
Dorchester	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9
Edgefield	17,528	15,692	1,836	11.7
Fairfield	20,700	19,999	701	3.5
Florence	110,163	89,636	20,527	22.9
Georgetown	42,461	33,500	8,961	26.7
Greenville	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6
Greenwood	57,847	49,686	8,161	16.4
Hampton	18,159	15,878	2,281	14.4
Horry	101,419	69,992	31,427	44.9
Jasper	14,504	11,885	2,619	22.0
Kershaw	39,015	34,727	4,288	12.3
Lancaster	53,361	43,328	10,033	23.2
Laurens	52,214	49,713	2,501	5.0
Lee	18,929	18,323	606	3.3
Lexington	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7
McCormick	7,797	7,955	-158	-2.0
Marion	34,179	30,270	3,909	12.9
Marlboro	31,634	27,151	4,483	16.5
Newberry	31,242	29,273	1,969	6.7
Oconee	48,611	40,726	7,883	19.4
Orangeburg	82,276	69,789	12,487	17.9
Pickens	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5
Richland	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3
Saluda	16,150	14,528	1,622	11.2
Spartanburg	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9
Sumter	88,243	79,425	8,818	11.1
Union	30,764	29,230	1,534	5.2
Williamsburg	38,226	34,243	3,983	11.6
York	106,720	85,216	21,504	25.2
TOTAL	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

1/ The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B425C.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
(CENSUS POPULATION)
1950 - 1980

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1950	APRIL 1, 1960	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980
Abbeville	22,456	21,417	21,112	22,627
Aiken	53,137	81,038	91,023	105,625
Allendale	11,773	11,362	9,783	10,700
Anderson	90,664	98,478	105,474	133,235
Bamberg	17,533	16,274	15,950	18,118
Barnwell	17,266	17,659	17,176	19,868
Beaufort	26,993	44,187	51,136	65,364
Berkeley	30,251	38,196	56,199	94,727
Calhoun	14,753	12,256	10,780	12,206
Charleston	164,856	216,382	247,561	276,712
Cherokee	34,992	35,205	36,669	40,983
Chester	32,597	30,888	29,811	30,148
Chesterfield	36,236	33,717	33,667	38,161
Clarendon	32,215	29,490	25,604	27,464
Colleton	28,242	27,816	27,711	31,776
Darlington	50,016	52,928	53,442	62,717
Dillon	30,930	30,584	28,838	31,083
Dorchester	22,601	24,383	32,276	59,023
Edgefield	16,591	15,735	15,692	17,528
Fairfield	21,780	20,713	19,999	20,700
Florence	79,710	84,438	89,636	110,163
Georgetown	31,762	34,798	33,500	42,461
Greenville	168,152	209,776	240,774	287,895
Greenwood	41,628	44,346	49,686	57,847
Hampton	18,027	17,425	15,878	18,159
Horry	59,820	68,247	69,992	101,419
Jasper	10,995	12,237	11,885	14,504
Kershaw	32,287	33,585	34,727	39,015
Lancaster	37,071	39,352	43,328	53,361
Laurens	46,974	47,609	49,713	52,214
Lee	23,173	21,832	18,323	18,929
Lexington	44,279	60,726	89,012	140,353
McCormick	9,577	8,629	7,955	7,797
Marion	33,110	32,014	30,270	34,179
Marlboro	31,766	28,529	27,151	31,634
Newberry	31,771	29,416	29,273	31,242
Oconee	39,050	40,204	40,728	48,611
Orangeburg	68,726	68,559	69,789	82,276
Pickens	40,058	46,030	58,956	79,292
Richland	142,565	200,102	233,868	269,572
Saluda	15,924	14,554	14,528	16,150
Spartanburg	150,349	156,830	173,724	203,023
Sumter	57,634	74,941	79,425	88,243
Union	31,334	30,015	29,230	30,764
Williamsburg	43,807	40,932	34,243	38,226
York	71,596	78,760	85,216	106,720
State Total	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,122,814

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	UNDER 5	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS
Abbeville	1,604	1,809	1,923	2,207	2,064	1,732
Aiken	8,105	8,737	9,223	10,078	8,889	8,589
Allendale	924	964	1,063	1,031	832	842
Anderson	9,724	10,740	10,922	12,162	10,903	10,529
Bamberg	1,409	1,496	1,660	2,165	1,891	1,317
Barnwell	1,770	1,888	1,819	1,882	1,632	1,617
Beaufort	5,534	4,625	4,305	9,013	10,051	6,617
Berkeley	9,307	9,445	9,099	9,427	9,956	9,234
Calhoun	994	1,015	1,093	1,314	1,023	962
Charleston	20,713	19,911	21,207	29,863	38,283	27,798
Cherokee	9,957	3,593	3,829	3,681	3,322	3,333
Chester	2,255	2,594	2,703	2,847	2,396	2,346
Chesterfield	3,041	3,212	3,612	3,760	3,013	3,075
Clarendon	2,260	2,289	2,671	3,048	2,420	2,157
Colleton	2,425	2,734	3,026	3,319	2,451	2,512
Darlington	5,346	5,761	5,673	6,238	5,142	5,275
Dillon	3,057	2,955	3,037	3,328	2,666	2,474
Dorchester	4,993	5,378	5,874	5,993	5,136	5,334
Edgefield	1,446	1,489	1,692	1,692	1,463	1,467
Fairfield	1,589	1,827	1,957	2,175	1,734	1,617
Florence	9,235	9,677	9,941	10,624	9,699	9,661
Georgetown	3,894	3,923	4,062	4,174	3,651	3,568
Greenville	20,090	21,962	23,103	27,598	27,689	25,168
Greenwood	4,044	4,532	4,852	5,310	5,001	4,530
Hampton	1,583	1,675	1,740	1,701	1,438	1,428
Horry	8,349	7,918	8,327	9,697	10,038	8,989
Jasper	1,368	1,301	1,479	1,536	1,202	1,114
Kershaw	2,990	3,162	3,564	3,785	3,249	3,184
Lancaster	3,925	4,684	4,843	4,983	4,488	4,323
Laurens	3,475	4,082	4,431	5,142	4,428	4,154
Lee	1,748	1,666	1,808	2,189	1,743	1,553
Lexington	10,377	12,127	12,915	12,864	12,619	12,427
McCormick	615	658	779	814	690	600
Marion	3,200	3,119	3,128	3,336	2,832	2,840
Marlboro	2,719	2,970	3,137	3,303	2,622	2,315
Newberry	2,018	2,405	2,382	2,947	2,656	2,197
Oconee	3,552	3,888	4,124	4,230	4,064	3,918
Orangeburg	6,378	6,954	7,355	9,588	8,151	6,502
Pickens	5,127	5,612	6,093	9,187	10,759	6,469
Richland	18,133	19,109	19,005	31,719	37,572	29,188
Saluda	1,230	1,303	1,467	1,534	1,263	1,204
Spartanburg	13,600	15,859	17,148	18,762	16,984	16,865
Sumter	7,828	7,653	8,198	9,429	9,801	7,760
Union	2,176	2,362	2,575	2,827	2,533	2,388
Williamsburg	3,581	3,710	3,887	3,935	3,226	3,092
York	7,828	8,870	9,448	10,797	10,073	8,873
State Total	238,516	253,643	266,179	317,234	313,738	273,137

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980
(CONT'D.)

COUNTY	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 39 YEARS	40 TO 49 YEARS	50 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER	MEDIAN AGE
Abbeville	1,571	1,285	2,176	3,435	2,821	29.9
Aiken	7,851	6,705	11,146	16,279	10,023	29.5
Allendale	830	576	866	1,491	1,281	28.2
Anderson	10,386	8,808	14,612	20,101	14,348	30.8
Bamberg	1,214	924	1,546	2,491	2,005	26.6
Barnwell	1,475	1,159	1,771	2,744	2,111	27.8
Beaufort	4,376	2,976	4,653	7,911	5,303	24.5
Berkeley	8,431	6,752	9,008	9,485	4,583	25.1
Calhoun	879	723	1,070	1,722	1,411	28.4
Charleston	21,748	16,016	24,384	35,609	21,442	26.4
Cherokee	3,084	2,633	4,247	6,024	4,280	29.7
Chester	2,071	1,696	3,017	4,673	3,550	29.8
Chesterfield	2,951	2,344	3,722	5,404	4,027	28.9
Clarendon	1,929	1,427	2,396	3,889	2,978	27.4
Colleton	2,267	1,810	3,111	4,575	3,546	28.8
Darlington	4,917	3,757	6,118	8,544	5,946	28.0
Dillon	2,095	1,645	2,692	4,206	2,928	25.9
Dorchester	5,281	4,429	6,306	6,368	3,669	26.9
Edgefield	1,309	996	1,684	2,501	1,789	28.3
Fairfield	1,449	1,014	1,883	3,014	2,441	28.2
Florence	8,935	7,004	11,117	14,788	9,482	28.0
Georgetown	3,135	2,428	3,801	5,954	3,871	27.1
Greenville	23,153	19,160	30,751	41,848	27,391	29.7
Greenwood	4,427	3,674	5,974	8,918	6,585	30.7
Hampton	1,333	992	1,636	2,589	2,044	28.2
Horry	7,796	5,929	10,594	14,387	9,395	28.5
Jasper	980	768	1,387	1,834	1,535	26.5
Kershaw	3,013	2,414	4,048	5,771	3,835	29.3
Lancaster	4,196	3,386	5,695	7,656	5,182	29.4
Laurens	3,836	3,231	5,425	7,995	6,015	30.5
Lee	1,207	1,004	1,627	2,519	1,865	25.9
Lexington	13,136	10,926	15,643	17,738	9,581	28.7
McCormick	523	409	691	1,160	858	27.9
Marion	2,572	1,852	3,026	4,839	3,435	27.5
Marlboro	2,271	1,813	2,805	4,346	3,333	27.3
Newberry	2,162	1,876	2,982	5,159	4,458	32.3
Oconee	3,711	3,162	5,648	7,023	5,291	30.7
Orangeburg	5,717	4,473	7,387	11,412	8,359	27.0
Pickens	5,839	4,819	8,019	10,324	7,044	27.1
Richland	22,499	15,264	23,612	33,092	20,542	26.5
Saluda	1,087	994	1,578	2,468	2,022	30.3
Spartanburg	15,932	13,229	21,983	30,149	21,350	30.5
Sumter	6,573	5,146	8,657	10,403	6,795	25.7
Union	2,260	1,755	3,321	4,895	3,659	31.1
Williamsburg	2,674	1,941	3,182	5,324	3,674	26.2
York	8,523	6,842	11,399	14,822	9,245	28.6
State Total	243,604	192,166	308,396	427,879	287,328	28.0

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

PERSONS BY SEX AND RACE BY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abbeville	10,865	11,762	7,331	7,772	3,501	3,955
Aiken	51,436	54,189	38,784	40,181	12,394	13,758
Allendele	5,080	5,620	1,899	2,052	3,149	3,541
Anderson	63,912	69,323	53,037	56,786	10,636	12,259
Bamberg	8,545	9,573	3,718	3,978	4,806	5,565
Barnwell	9,507	10,361	5,587	5,977	3,882	4,354
Beaufort	34,856	30,508	23,233	19,221	10,795	10,709
Berkeley	47,749	46,978	34,994	33,747	11,489	11,873
Calhoun	5,833	6,373	2,688	2,796	3,136	3,566
Charleston	140,513	136,461	93,512	84,620	44,974	50,277
Cherokee	19,627	21,356	15,796	17,004	3,718	4,270
Chester	14,256	15,892	8,759	9,696	5,463	6,167
Chesterfield	18,440	19,721	12,520	13,121	5,888	6,568
Clarendon	13,124	14,340	5,687	5,963	7,425	8,353
Colleton	15,253	16,523	8,350	8,791	6,810	7,626
Darlington	29,916	32,801	18,121	19,327	11,739	13,413
Dillon	14,674	16,409	8,384	9,186	6,049	6,969
Dorchester	28,840	29,921	21,446	21,564	6,995	7,870
Edgefield	8,531	8,997	4,247	4,506	4,256	4,469
Fairfield	9,993	10,707	4,127	4,453	5,850	6,233
Florence	52,220	57,943	33,008	35,500	19,049	22,257
Georgetown	20,527	21,934	11,520	11,812	8,961	10,069
Greenville	138,346	149,567	113,587	121,623	23,841	27,001
Greenwood	27,307	30,540	19,508	21,396	7,684	9,030
Hampton	8,650	9,509	4,183	4,394	4,451	5,094
Horry	49,382	52,037	38,380	39,805	10,649	11,794
Jasper	6,958	7,546	3,068	3,108	3,872	4,417
Kershaw	18,882	20,133	13,150	13,584	5,678	6,485
Lancaster	25,778	27,583	19,703	20,614	6,031	6,892
Laurens	25,083	27,131	17,863	19,093	7,181	7,984
Lee	9,025	9,904	3,533	3,787	5,486	6,100
Lexington	68,906	71,447	61,855	63,608	6,560	7,296
McCormick	3,752	4,045	1,473	1,571	2,269	2,460
Marion	15,832	18,347	7,688	8,588	8,086	9,689
Marlboro	15,018	16,616	7,952	8,510	6,830	7,819
Newberry	15,094	16,148	10,348	10,924	4,704	5,180
Oconee	23,808	24,803	21,493	22,163	2,266	2,571
Orangeburg	38,558	43,718	17,220	18,555	21,149	24,933
Pickens	39,751	39,541	36,637	36,337	2,840	3,009
Richland	132,711	137,024	79,616	81,514	50,762	53,288
Saluda	7,873	8,277	5,109	5,315	2,752	2,950
Spartanburg	96,767	105,094	77,350	82,522	18,849	22,021
Sumter	43,075	45,168	24,211	24,066	18,454	20,512
Union	14,558	16,193	10,290	11,337	4,235	4,822
Williamsburg	18,096	20,130	6,905	7,469	11,171	12,635
York	51,106	55,614	39,291	42,127	11,028	12,727
State Total	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	447,793	500,830

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, S.C. General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, table 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	AM. INDIAN ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
Abbeville	22,627	15,103	7,456	18	14	36
Aiken	105,625	78,965	26,152	182	117	209
Allendale	10,700	3,951	6,690	24	4	31
Anderson	133,235	109,823	22,895	154	113	250
Bamberg	18,118	7,696	10,371	7	6	38
Barnwell	19,868	11,564	8,236	25	21	22
Beaufort	65,364	42,454	21,504	833	129	444
Berkeley	94,727	68,741	23,362	656	172	1,796
Calhoun	12,206	5,484	6,702	7	1	12
Charleston	276,974	178,132	95,251	1,288	411	1,892
Cherokee	40,983	32,800	7,988	72	38	85
Chester	30,148	18,455	11,630	5	27	31
Chesterfield	38,161	25,641	12,456	14	37	13
Clarendon	27,464	11,650	15,778	6	5	25
Colleton	31,776	17,141	14,436	19	147	33
Darlington	62,717	37,448	25,152	61	16	40
Dillon	31,083	17,570	13,018	12	412	71
Dorchester	58,761	43,010	14,865	171	379	336
Edgefield	17,528	8,753	8,725	20	15	15
Fairfield	20,700	8,580	12,083	19	9	9
Florence	110,163	68,508	41,306	113	97	139
Georgetown	42,461	23,332	19,030	34	20	45
Greenville	287,913	235,210	50,842	698	285	878
Greenwood	57,847	40,904	16,714	67	39	123
Hampton	18,159	8,577	9,545	16	7	14
Horry	101,419	78,185	22,443	326	115	350
Jasper	14,504	6,176	8,289	14	14	11
Kershaw	39,015	26,734	12,163	51	23	44
Lancaster	53,361	40,317	12,923	32	48	41
Laurens	52,214	36,956	15,165	22	27	44
Lee	18,929	7,320	11,586	1	12	10
Lexington	140,353	125,463	13,856	203	192	639
McCormick	7,797	3,044	4,729	6	12	6
Marion	34,179	16,276	17,775	26	53	49
Marlboro	31,634	16,462	14,649	9	489	25
Newberry	31,242	21,272	9,884	25	18	43
Oconee	48,611	43,656	4,837	37	43	38
Orangeburg	82,276	35,775	46,082	72	150	197
Pickens	79,292	72,974	5,849	131	77	261
Richland	269,735	161,130	104,050	1,893	431	2,231
Saluda	16,150	10,424	5,702	6	5	13
Spartanburg	201,861	159,872	40,870	443	136	540
Sumter	88,243	48,277	38,966	431	102	467
Union	30,751	21,627	9,057	6	24	37
Williamsburg	38,226	14,374	23,806	13	11	22
York	106,720	81,418	23,755	114	1,254	179
State Total	3,121,820	2,147,224	948,623	8,382	5,757	11,834

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 53.

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION BY COUNTY
FOR 1970 AND 1980 AND PERCENT CHANGE

COUNTY	WHITE			BLACK		
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	% CHANGE
Abbeville	14,538	15,103	3.9	6,557	7,456	13.7
Aiken	69,081	78,965	14.3	21,794	26,152	20.0
Allendale	3,863	3,951	2.3	5,824	6,690	14.9
Anderson	86,319	109,823	27.2	19,046	22,895	20.2
Bamberg	7,216	7,696	6.6	8,698	10,371	19.2
Barnwell	10,075	11,564	14.8	7,067	8,236	16.5
Beaufort	33,864	42,454	25.4	16,848	21,504	27.6
Berkeley	39,044	68,741	16.0	16,891	23,362	38.3
Calhoun	4,261	5,484	28.7	6,514	6,702	2.9
Charleston	168,414	178,132	5.8	77,884	95,251	22.3
Cherokee	29,664	32,800	10.6	7,098	7,988	12.5
Chester	18,090	18,455	2.0	11,692	11,630	-0.5
Chesterfield	22,585	25,641	13.5	11,065	12,456	12.6
Clarendon	9,711	11,650	20.0	15,870	15,778	-0.6
Colleton	14,597	17,141	17.4	12,930	14,436	11.6
Darlington	33,131	37,448	13.0	20,275	25,152	24.1
Dillon	16,625	17,570	5.7	11,960	13,018	8.8
Dorchester	20,778	43,010	107.0	11,319	14,865	31.3
Edgefield	7,586	8,753	15.4	8,104	8,725	7.7
Fairfield	8,115	8,580	5.7	11,862	12,083	1.7
Florence	56,872	68,508	20.4	32,659	41,306	26.5
Georgetown	17,258	23,332	35.2	16,204	19,030	17.4
Greenville	200,273	235,210	17.4	39,829	50,842	27.6
Greenwood	35,732	40,904	14.5	13,888	16,714	20.3
Hampton	8,097	8,577	5.9	7,771	9,545	22.8
Horry	52,471	78,165	49.0	17,398	22,443	29.0
Jasper	5,095	6,176	21.2	6,783	8,289	22.2
Kershaw	23,614	26,734	13.2	11,046	12,163	10.1
Lancaster	32,587	40,317	23.7	10,720	12,923	20.5
Laurens	35,534	36,956	4.0	14,128	15,165	7.3
Lee	7,356	7,320	-0.5	10,964	11,586	5.7
Lexington	77,861	125,463	61.1	11,037	13,856	25.5
McCormick	3,151	3,044	-3.4	4,800	4,729	-1.5
Marion	14,925	16,276	9.0	15,297	17,775	16.2
Marlboro	15,262	16,462	7.9	11,832	14,649	23.8
Newberry	19,574	21,272	8.7	9,684	9,884	2.1
Oconee	36,646	43,656	19.1	4,051	4,837	19.4
Orangeburg	31,385	35,775	14.0	38,332	46,082	20.2
Pickens	53,308	72,974	36.9	5,537	5,849	5.6
Richland	159,092	161,130	1.3	73,437	104,050	41.7
Saluda	9,628	10,424	8.3	4,892	5,702	16.5
Spartanburg	137,037	159,872	16.7	36,482	40,870	12.0
Sumter	45,814	48,277	5.4	33,086	38,966	16.3
Union	20,923	21,627	3.4	8,277	9,057	9.4
Williamsburg	13,356	14,374	7.6	20,867	23,806	14.1
York	64,022	81,418	27.2	20,722	23,755	14.6
State Total	1,794,430	2,147,224	19.7	789,041	948,623	20.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, S.C. table 45, and tabulations by the S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS
JULY 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1990

COUNTY	JULY 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1990	PERCENT CHANGE
Abbeville	22,700	24,500	7.9
Aiken	106,000	123,700	16.8
Allendale	10,700	11,800	10.1
Anderson	133,900	170,100	27.0
Bamberg	18,200	20,800	14.3
Barnwell	19,990	23,200	16.4
Beaufort	65,700	84,400	28.5
Berkeley	95,700	138,400	44.6
Calhoun	12,200	14,000	14.0
Charleston	278,000	313,300	12.7
Cherokee	41,100	46,200	12.5
Chester	30,200	30,700	1.8
Chesterfield	38,300	43,700	14.1
Clarendon	27,500	29,700	8.0
Colleton	31,800	36,700	15.4
Darlington	62,900	74,300	18.1
Dillon	31,100	33,800	8.5
Dorchester	58,900	89,600	52.0
Edgefield	17,600	19,800	12.4
Fairfield	20,700	21,600	4.2
Florence	110,700	136,800	23.6
Georgetown	42,700	54,400	27.4
Greenville	289,100	347,700	20.3
Greenwood	58,100	68,000	17.1
Hampton	18,200	21,000	15.1
Horry	102,200	139,700	36.7
Jasper	14,600	17,900	22.7
Kershaw	39,100	44,200	13.1
Lancaster	53,600	66,400	23.8
Laurens	52,300	55,300	5.7
Lee	18,900	19,700	4.0
Lexington	141,600	195,200	37.8
McCormick	7,800	7,700	-1.3
Marion	34,300	39,000	13.6
Marlboro	31,700	37,200	17.2
Newberry	31,200	33,300	7.0
Oconee	48,800	58,600	20.1
Orangeburg	82,600	98,000	18.6
Pickens	79,800	106,500	33.4
Richland	268,700	309,600	15.2
Saluda	16,200	18,100	11.9
Spartanburg	202,200	236,100	16.7
Sumter	88,500	98,900	11.8
Union	30,800	32,500	5.9
Williamsburg	38,300	43,100	12.3
York	107,300	135,000	25.9
State Total	3,132,400	3,770,000	20.4

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

LABOR FORCE

Recession gripped South Carolina's labor force in 1982 sending unemployment to its highest levels since World War II. The labor force averaged 1,486,000 in 1982, an increase of 65,000, or 4.6% over 1981. Total employment rose a modest 1.8% to 1,325,000. Joblessness, however, rose dramatically, with the unemployed accounting for nearly 65% of the total labor force increase. Unemployment reached a level of 161,000 in 1982, which was 42,000 above the 1981 average. The average unemployment rate for the year, at 10.8%, was much higher than 1981's rate of 8.4%.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1970, 1980, 1981, AND 1982
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1981	1982	NET CHANGE 1981-1982
CIVILIAN LAB. FOR.	1,006	1,389	1,421	1,486	+65
EMPLOYMENT	958	1,293	1,301	1,325	+24
UNEMPLOYMENT	48	96	119	161	+42
RATE	4.8	6.9	8.4	10.8	---

Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

Despite the recessionary influences, the state's labor force generally followed seasonal patterns during 1982. The number participating in the job market rose over 100,000 during the first half of the year, largely because of increased agricultural activity and the "start up" of the tourist season. The labor force peaked in June at 1,531,000, the highest level ever recorded. During the last half of the year, the labor force experienced the effects of the winding down of the agriculture and tourism sectors, dropping more than 60,000 between June and December.

Layoffs were numerous in 1982, particularly among the ranks of the state's largest private employer, the textile industry. Even though the effects of the layoffs were tempered somewhat by strength in the trade and service industries, jobless rates still soared to their highest levels ever. The unemployment rate topped 10% early (10.6% in January) and rose to 11.0% or above between May and August. The rate peaked at 11.6% in July. The majority of the layoffs were temporary in duration, as many employers used reduced workweeks and alternating workweeks to reduce inventories. Although textiles took the brunt of the recession, other manufacturing industries were hurt as well because much of the manufacturing sector is dependent directly or indirectly upon lively activity in automobile and home-building industries.

AGE, RACE, & SEX (BASED ON 1981 PRELIMINARY DATA)

In 1981, over half (55.2%) of South Carolina's labor force was comprised of males. Also, over two thirds of the labor force (69.6%) were white. The largest race/sex component was white males, with slightly less than 40% of the total. Youth between the ages of 16 and 19 accounted for just over 7% of the total labor force in the state.

Among the unemployed members of the labor force, there were more females (52.1%) than males. Also, the nonwhite unemployed (52.9%) outnumbered the white segment. Nonwhite females, at 26.9%, comprised the largest race/sex component of the unemployed. Approximately 18% of the unemployed were youth (aged 16-19).

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1981
SOUTH CAROLINA

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	2,253,000	1,417,000	1,298,000	119,000	8.4
Men	1,035,000	782,000	725,000	57,000	7.3
Women	1,218,000	636,000	574,000	62,000	9.7
Men (20+)	927,000	729,000	680,000	49,000	6.7
Women (20+)	1,083,000	584,000	536,000	48,000	8.2
Both Sexes (16-19)	243,000	105,000	83,000	22,000	21.0
White	1,554,000	986,000	931,000	55,000	5.6
Men	733,000	566,000	540,000	26,000	4.6
Women	820,000	420,000	391,000	29,000	6.9
Men (20+)	667,000	529,000	507,000	23,000	4.3
Women (20+)	739,000	383,000	362,000	21,000	5.5
Both Sexes (16-19)	149,000	73,000	62,000	11,000	15.1
Black & Other	679,000	419,000	356,000	63,000	15.0
Men	294,000	210,000	179,000	31,000	14.8
Women	385,000	209,000	177,000	32,000	15.3
Men (20+)	254,000	194,000	167,000	27,000	13.9
Women (20+)	333,000	195,000	169,000	26,000	13.3

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

AGE, RACE, & SEX (BASED ON 1981 PRELIMINARY DATA) CONTINUED

Youth aged 16-19 recorded the highest unemployment rate in 1981, with a level of 21.0%. Women (9.7%) had a higher rate than men (7.3%). The jobless rate for nonwhites (15.0%) far exceeded the rate for whites (5.6%). Nonwhite women, with a rate of 15.3%, continued to experience the highest rate of unemployment of all the race/sex groups.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
1981

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	45.9	55.2	55.9	47.9
Women	54.1	44.9	44.2	52.1
Men (20+)	41.1	51.4	52.4	41.2
Women (20+)	48.1	41.2	41.3	40.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	10.8	7.4	6.4	18.5
White	69.0	69.6	71.7	46.2
Men	32.5	39.9	41.6	21.8
Women	36.4	29.6	30.1	24.3
Men (20+)	29.6	37.3	39.1	19.3
Women (20+)	32.8	27.0	27.9	17.6
Both Sexes (16-19)	6.6	5.2	4.8	9.2
Black & Other	30.1	29.6	27.4	52.9
Men	13.0	14.8	13.8	26.1
Women	17.1	14.7	13.6	26.9
Men (20+)	11.3	13.7	12.9	22.7
Women (20+)	14.8	13.8	13.0	21.8

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (BASED ON 1980 AND 1981 PRELIMINARY DATA)

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 62.9% of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over in 1981. This rate was virtually unchanged from 1980's 62.6%. Of the eligible male population, 75.5% participated in the labor force, compared to 75.6% in 1980. Women's participation, at 52.2%, was only slightly higher than the 51.2% recorded last year. Youth 16 to 19 years of age recorded the lowest participation rate at 43.1%. While the overall participation rate showed little change from 1980 to 1981, the races showed offsetting trends. The white race, both male and female, experienced slightly lower rates in 1981, while nonwhites showed higher rates. The highest labor force participation rate was claimed by white adult males, with a rate of 79.4%.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1980-1981

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE		EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
TOTAL	62.9	62.6	57.6	58.2
Men	75.5	75.6	70.0	71.0
Women	52.2	51.2	47.1	47.2
Men 20+	78.6	78.6	73.4	74.0
Women 20+	53.9	52.7	49.5	49.0
Youth 16-19	43.1	44.3	34.2	38.6
WHITE	63.4	64.0	59.9	60.9
Men	77.1	77.7	73.7	74.5
Women	51.2	51.5	47.7	48.4
Men 20+	79.4	79.8	76.0	76.7
Women 20+	51.9	51.8	49.0	49.0
Youth 16-19	49.2	52.6	41.6	47.6
NONWHITE	61.7	59.1	52.4	52.0
Men	71.4	70.2	60.9	61.6
Women	54.3	50.5	46.0	44.5
Men 20+	76.2	75.4	65.7	67.0
Women 20+	58.4	54.8	50.8	48.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS)

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS (BASED ON 1980 and 1981 PRELIMINARY DATA)

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating jobs fast enough to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, one can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1981, 57.6% of the population 16 years old or over were employed. This was down slightly from 1980's level of 58.2%. This indicates that the working age population grew faster in 1981 than the economy's capacity to absorb them--a direct reflection of a recessionary economy. Of all the race/sex components of the employed, only nonwhite females experienced a higher employment-to-population ratio in 1981 (46.0%) than in 1980 (44.5%).

OCCUPATIONS (BASED ON 1981 PRELIMINARY DATA)

In 1981, white collar jobs accounted for over 43% of all jobs, while blue collar jobs comprised just over 41%. Service workers and farm workers together made up a little over 15% of the total. Clerical workers, at 16.5%, made up the largest single occupational group. In 1980, blue collar craft and kindred workers showed the highest level of employment. This shift from blue collar to the clerical sector is indicative of how the recession, which began in 1981, was to impact upon the manufacturing sector of South Carolina economy.

The most frequently occurring occupational category among men was the blue collar craft and kindred jobs (27%), followed by nonfarm managers and administrators (13%). Women, as expected, were most frequently found in clerical occupations.

Whites were generally found in white collar jobs (52%), particularly in the clerical sector (19%). Nonwhites were most often found in blue collar jobs (49%), with non-transport operatives (23%) comprising the largest category for this group. Teenagers were typically found in service occupations.

Blue collar workers generally experienced higher unemployment rates than white collar (10.2% compared to 3.3%); however, the rate for service workers was even higher, at 10.8%. Nonfarm laborers in the blue collar sector recorded the highest jobless rate of any single occupation, with 16.3%.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1981

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	1,298	725	574
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	43.5	34.9	54.3
PROFESSIONAL & TECH.	11.9	11.1	13.1
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	10.3	13.4	6.4
SALES WORKERS	4.7	5.1	4.3
CLERICAL WORKERS	16.5	5.4	30.6
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	41.1	54.5	24.1
CRAFT & KINDRED	16.1	27.1	2.2
OPER., EX. TRANSPT.	15.6	12.5	19.5
TRANS. EQUIP. OPERTS.	4.3	7.0	0.8
NONFARM LABORERS	5.1	7.9	1.5
SERVICE WORKERS	13.9	8.3	20.9
FARM WORKERS	1.6	2.3	0.7

	WHITE	NONWHITE	AGE 16-19
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	931	356	83
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	51.6	21.7	29.7
PROFESSIONAL & TECH.	13.4	7.5	2.4
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	13.2	2.5	0.6
SALES WORKERS	5.9	1.6	7.8
CLERICAL WORKERS	19.0	10.0	19.0
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	38.2	48.8	39.8
CRAFT & KINDRED	18.8	9.4	6.5
OPER., EX. TRANSPT.	12.6	23.4	12.8
TRANS. EQUIP. OPERTS.	3.5	6.4	6.3
NONFARM LABORERS	3.4	9.5	14.0
SERVICE WORKERS	8.9	27.0	28.8
FARM WORKERS	1.3	2.5	1.7

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY OCCUPATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1981
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED RATE
TOTAL	1,298	119	8.4
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	564	19	3.3
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	155	2	1.4
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	134	2	1.8
SALES WORKERS	61	3	4.0
CLERICAL WORKERS	214	12	5.3
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	533	61	10.2
CRAFT & KINDRED	209	17	7.6
OPERATIVES, EX. TRANSPORT	202	28	12.1
TRANS. EQUIP. OPERATIVES	56	3	4.5
NONFARM LABORERS	66	13	16.3
SERVICE WORKERS	180	22	10.8
FARM WORKERS	INA	INA	INA

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Current Population Survey (CPS)

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (BASED ON 1981 PRELIMINARY DATA)

Most (46.5%) of the unemployed in 1981 were jobless for 5 weeks or less. Over 26% were jobless between 5 and 14 weeks, but only 3.8% were jobless for 52 weeks or more.

Slightly over half of the unemployed in 1981 were job losers, while only 7.6% left their jobs voluntarily. Forty percent of the unemployed were new and reentrants to the labor force. Many of these new entrants and reentrants were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1981

		PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27-51 WEEKS	52 WEEKS AND OVER
TOTAL	100.0	46.5	26.5	27.1	13.2	3.8
MEN	100.0	45.5	24.4	30.1	14.2	3.8
WOMEN	100.0	47.4	28.3	24.3	12.3	3.8
WHITE	100.0	52.2	29.2	18.7	6.2	1.4
NONWHITE	100.0	41.5	23.6	34.9	19.6	6.0

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1981

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	52.4	7.6	26.5	13.5
MEN	100.0	67.8	7.5	18.6	6.2
WOMEN	100.0	38.2	7.7	33.8	20.3
WHITE	100.0	49.4	12.2	28.8	9.5
NONWHITE	100.0	55.7	3.5	23.5	17.3

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1981 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	AGE 16-19	WHITE	NON-WHITE
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	1,252	722	530	65	871	371
EMPLOYED						
FULL-TIME	1,055	630	425	35	777	269
PART-TIME ECO. REA.	92	43	49	13	45	46
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WK.)	105	50	56	18	49	56
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	8.4	6.9	10.5	27.0	5.6	15.1
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	166	60	106	39	115	48
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	152	52	99	35	109	41
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WK.)	14	7	6	4	6	7
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	8.4	12.6	6.1	10.7	4.9	15.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Current Population Survey (CPS)

YOUTH [1/] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
SOUTH CAROLINA & UNITED STATES

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1970
TOTAL	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4	22.4	10.4
WHITE	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7	15.6	8.0
BLACK	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6	40.0	15.9

UNITED STATES

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1970
TOTAL	19.6	17.8	16.1	16.4	17.8	19.0	20.0	15.3
WHITE	17.3	15.5	13.9	13.9	15.4	16.9	17.9	13.5
BLACK	37.8	35.4	33.2	35.9	37.9	36.7	36.6	29.0

[1/] 16-19 Years

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) U.S. Department of Labor

SCESC
R&A
Revised 6/24/82

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
BY PLANNING DISTRICTS
1982

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT I	404,450	359,940	44,510	11.0
ANDERSON	63,830	56,200	7,630	12.0
CHEROKEE	22,870	20,180	2,690	11.8
GREENVILLE	149,150	134,160	14,990	10.1
OCONEE	21,780	18,390	3,390	15.6
PICKENS	41,440	36,950	4,490	10.8
SPARTANBURG	105,400	94,070	11,330	10.7
PLANNING DISTRICT II	81,200	70,280	10,920	13.4
ABBEVILLE	9,900	8,590	1,310	13.2
EDGEFIELD	8,900	8,040	860	9.7
GREENWOOD	27,880	24,430	3,450	12.4
LAURENS	23,880	20,360	3,520	14.7
MCCORMICK	3,520	2,920	600	17.0
SALUDA	7,120	5,940	1,180	16.6
PLANNING DISTRICT III	107,860	92,460	15,400	14.3
CHESTER	15,620	12,980	2,640	16.9
LANCASTER	24,600	20,940	3,660	14.9
UNION	14,490	11,370	3,120	21.5
YORK	53,140	47,170	5,970	11.2
PLANNING DISTRICT IV	225,550	208,620	16,930	7.5
FAIRFIELD	10,290	9,260	1,030	10.0
LEXINGTON	68,210	63,000	5,210	7.6
NEWBERRY	17,160	15,290	1,870	10.9
RICHLAND	129,910	121,080	8,830	6.8
PLANNING DISTRICT V	112,910	99,170	13,740	12.2
AIKEN	45,530	39,900	5,630	12.4
ALLENDALE	4,020	3,360	660	16.4
BAMBERG	7,500	6,610	890	11.9
BARNWELL	9,790	8,590	1,200	12.3
CALHOUN	7,750	7,030	720	9.3
ORANGEBURG	38,320	33,690	4,630	12.1
PLANNING DISTRICT VI	75,220	66,380	8,840	11.8
CLARENDON	13,040	11,510	1,530	11.7
KERSHAW	18,990	16,670	2,320	12.2
LEE	8,090	6,990	1,100	13.6
SUMTER	35,110	31,210	3,900	11.1
PLANNING DISTRICT VII	144,350	125,800	18,550	12.9
CHESTERFIELD	19,320	16,890	2,430	12.6
DARLINGTON	28,250	24,870	3,380	12.0
DILLON	14,270	12,360	1,910	13.4
FLORENCE	52,480	46,690	5,790	11.0
MARION	17,110	14,560	2,550	14.9
MARLBORO	12,920	10,430	2,490	19.3
PLANNING DISTRICT VIII	98,920	86,670	12,250	12.4
GEORGETOWN	19,820	16,560	3,260	16.4
HORRY	61,770	55,220	6,550	10.6
WILLIAMSBURG	17,330	14,890	2,440	14.1
PLANNING DISTRICT IX	179,090	164,560	14,530	8.1
BERKELEY	39,720	36,210	3,510	8.8
CHARLESTON	114,840	105,880	8,960	7.8
DORCHESTER	24,530	22,470	2,060	8.4
PLANNING DISTRICT X	56,450	51,110	5,340	9.5
BEAUFORT	29,070	27,130	1,940	6.7
COLLETON	13,400	11,660	1,740	13.0
HAMPTON	7,620	6,650	970	12.7
JASPER	6,360	5,670	690	10.8

1/ These data are projected from 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research & Analysis/LMIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
BY PLANNING DISTRICTS
PROJECTED 1984

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT I	425,700	387,810	37,890	8.9
ANDERSON	67,030	60,540	6,490	9.7
CHEROKEE	24,050	21,760	2,290	9.5
GREENVILLE	157,290	144,530	12,760	8.1
OCONEE	22,710	19,820	2,890	12.7
PICKENS	43,650	39,830	3,820	8.8
SPARTANBURG	110,970	101,330	9,640	8.7
PLANNING DISTRICT II	85,700	76,440	9,260	10.8
ABBEVILLE	10,450	9,340	1,110	10.6
EDGEFIELD	9,480	8,750	730	7.7
GREENWOOD	29,500	26,570	2,930	9.9
LAURENS	25,130	22,150	2,980	11.9
MCCORMICK	3,680	3,170	510	13.8
SALUDA	7,460	6,460	1,000	13.4
PLANNING DISTRICT III	111,200	98,080	13,120	11.8
CHESTER	16,020	13,770	2,250	14.0
LANCASTER	25,330	22,210	3,120	12.3
UNION	14,720	12,060	2,660	18.1
YORK	55,130	50,040	5,090	9.2
PLANNING DISTRICT IV	234,400	219,870	14,530	6.2
FAIRFIELD	10,640	9,760	880	8.3
LEXINGTON	70,870	66,400	4,470	6.3
NEWBERRY	17,710	16,110	1,600	9.0
RICHLAND	135,180	127,600	7,580	5.6
PLANNING DISTRICT V	117,600	105,720	11,880	10.1
AIKEN	47,410	42,530	4,880	10.3
ALLENDALE	4,150	3,580	570	13.7
BAMBERG	7,820	7,050	770	9.8
BARNWELL	10,190	9,150	1,040	10.2
CALHOUN	8,120	7,500	620	7.6
ORANGEBURG	39,910	35,910	4,000	10.0
PLANNING DISTRICT VI	77,600	70,000	7,600	9.8
CLARENDON	13,460	12,140	1,320	9.8
KERSHAW	19,570	17,580	1,990	10.2
LEE	8,310	7,370	940	11.4
SUMTER	36,260	32,910	3,350	9.2
PLANNING DISTRICT VII	149,400	133,560	15,840	10.6
CHESTERFIELD	20,020	17,940	2,080	10.4
DARLINGTON	29,300	26,410	2,890	9.9
DILLON	14,760	13,130	1,630	11.1
FLORENCE	54,490	49,560	4,930	9.1
MARION	17,630	15,450	2,180	12.4
MARLBORO	13,200	11,070	2,130	16.1
PLANNING DISTRICT VIII	98,000	87,510	10,490	10.7
GEORGETOWN	19,510	16,720	2,790	14.3
HORRY	61,370	55,760	5,610	9.1
WILLIAMSBURG	17,120	15,030	2,090	12.2
PLANNING DISTRICT IX	191,000	177,250	13,750	7.2
BERKELEY	42,320	39,000	3,320	7.9
CHARLESTON	122,540	114,060	8,480	6.9
DORCHESTER	26,140	24,190	1,950	7.5
PLANNING DISTRICT X	58,700	53,710	4,990	8.5
BEAUFORT	30,320	28,510	1,810	6.0
COLLETON	13,880	12,250	1,630	11.7
HAMPTON	7,900	6,990	910	11.5
JASPER	6,600	5,960	640	9.3

1/ These data are projected from 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research & Analysis

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED 1984

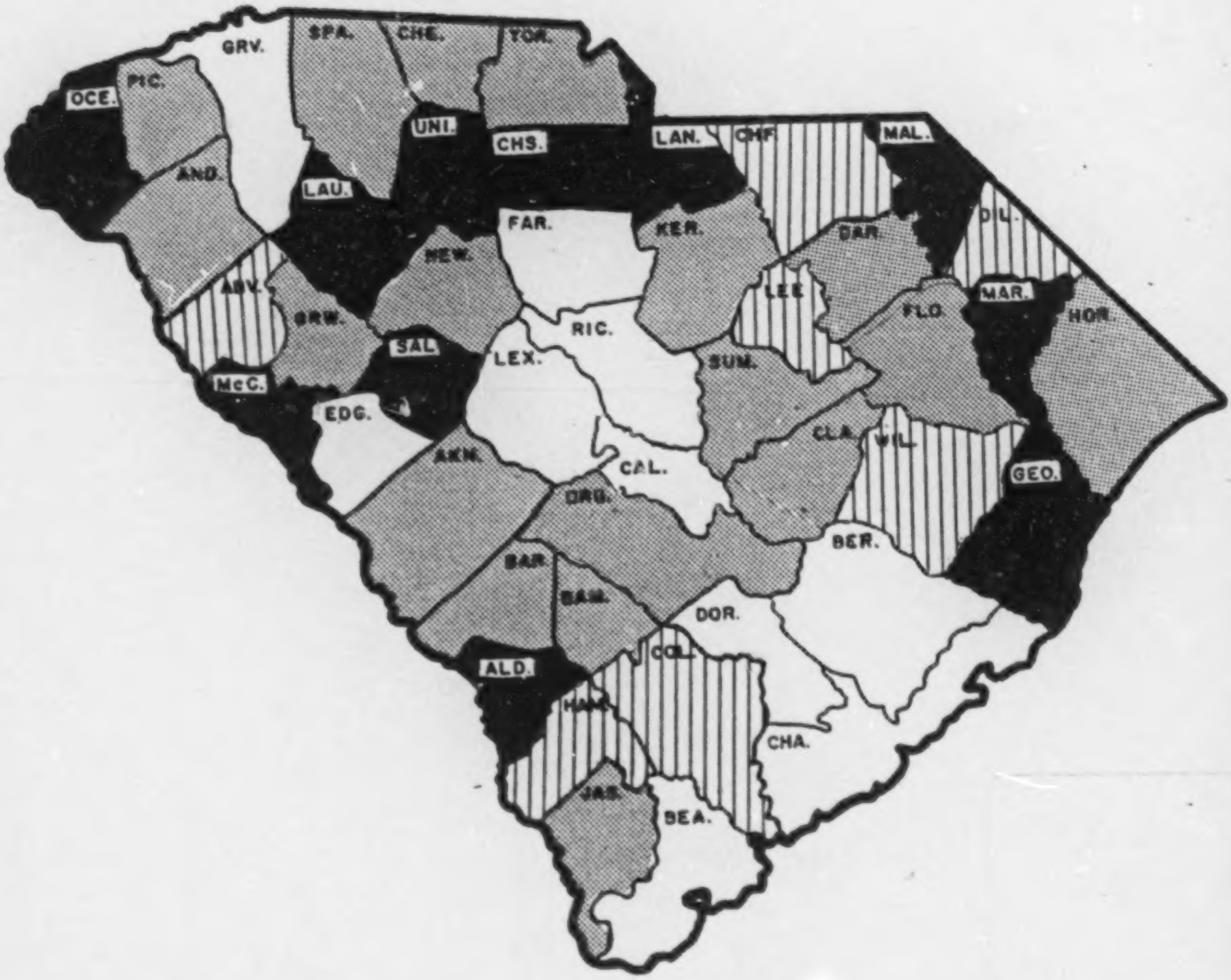
AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
			NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	1,550,000	1,410,500	139,500	9.0
WHITE MALES	597,530	571,100	26,430	4.4
16-17	19,360	15,620	3,740	19.3
18-19	23,960	21,170	2,790	11.6
20-24	83,950	77,420	6,530	7.8
25-34	171,550	164,660	6,890	4.0
35-44	124,890	122,080	2,810	2.2
45-64	156,250	152,740	3,510	2.2
65+	17,560	17,390	170	1.0
NONWHITES MALES	219,320	189,620	29,700	13.5
16-17	6,730	4,610	2,120	31.5
18-19	10,040	7,150	2,890	28.8
20-24	37,330	29,170	8,160	21.9
25-34	70,100	61,210	8,890	12.7
35-44	43,730	39,700	4,030	9.2
45-64	45,600	42,490	3,110	6.8
65+	5,790	5,280	510	8.8
WHITE FEMALES	527,150	487,130	40,020	7.6
16-17	13,180	9,530	3,650	27.7
18-19	19,980	16,430	3,550	17.8
20-24	68,430	59,600	8,830	12.9
25-34	160,780	147,390	13,390	8.3
35-44	128,570	122,560	6,010	4.7
45-64	123,880	119,510	4,370	3.5
65+	12,330	12,100	230	1.9
NONWHITE FEMALES	205,990	162,630	43,360	21.0
16-17	4,880	1,840	3,040	62.3
18-19	8,840	3,530	5,310	60.1
20-24	29,460	15,580	13,880	47.1
25-34	63,130	53,130	10,000	15.8
35-44	44,840	38,860	5,980	13.3
45-64	50,020	45,010	5,010	10.0
65+	4,820	4,700	120	2.5

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory's Labor Market Projection Model.

NOTE: Components may not add due to rounding.

Unemployment Rates by County

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE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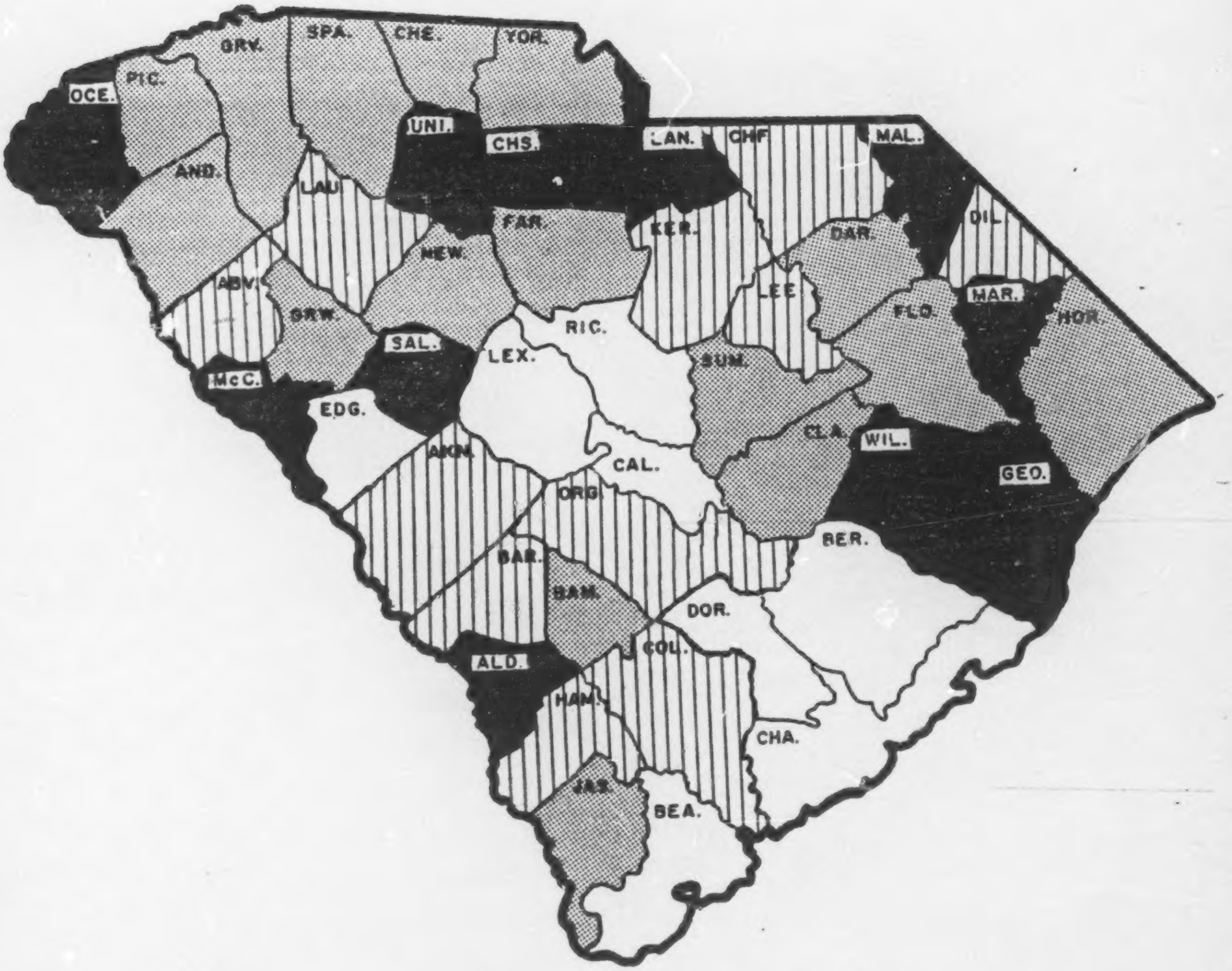
S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research & Analysis/LMIA

■ 14.5% and over
▥ 12.5 to 14.4
☐ 10.5 to 12.4
☐ less than 4.5%

Unemployment Rates by County

PROJECTED 1984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S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research & Analysis/LMIA

■ 12.0% and over
▥ 10.8% to 11.9%
▒ 8.0% to 9.9%
□ less than 8.0%

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES
SOUTH CAROLINA

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT	
				NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	2,292,000	1,486,000	1,325,000	161,000	10.8
Men	1,039,000	796,000	711,000	86,000	10.8
Women	1,235,000	689,000	614,000	75,000	10.9
Men (20+)	927,000	741,000	669,000	72,000	9.7
Women (20+)	1,126,000	636,000	573,000	62,000	9.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	239,000	109,000	82,000	27,000	24.4
White	1,578,000	1,039,000	956,000	83,000	8.0
Men	735,000	573,000	527,000	46,000	8.0
Women	843,000	466,000	429,000	37,000	8.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	140,000	74,000	64,000	11,000	14.3
Black	693,000	434,000	359,000	75,000	17.2
Men	298,000	218,000	180,000	39,000	17.8
Women	395,000	215,000	180,000	36,000	16.6
Both Sexes (16-19)	96,000	34,000	18,000	16,000	47.5

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA

1970 - 1983

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
JANUARY	4.2	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	9.8	7.9	8.0	6.4	5.2	5.8	8.2	10.6	11.6
FEBRUARY	4.5	5.6	4.8	4.1	4.9	10.6	7.9	8.6	6.3	5.1	5.9	8.2	10.3	11.6
MARCH	4.2	5.7	4.5	3.9	4.9	10.3	7.3	7.5	5.9	5.0	5.7	8.4	10.2	10.9
APRIL	4.4	5.2	4.2	3.7	4.8	9.6	6.7	7.0	5.6	4.7	5.6	7.7	10.0	
MAY	4.2	5.1	4.1	3.6	4.8	8.8	6.6	7.0	5.5	4.5	6.3	8.0	11.0	
JUNE	5.4	6.6	5.2	4.9	6.3	9.3	7.2	7.5	6.2	5.1	8.0	8.7	11.5	
JULY	5.3	6.0	4.8	4.5	6.2	8.4	7.3	7.8	6.3	5.1	8.5	8.7	11.6	
AUGUST	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.0	5.7	7.8	6.7	7.1	5.6	5.0	7.4	8.1	11.5	
SEPTEMBER	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.9	8.0	6.4	6.5	5.3	4.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	
OCTOBER	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.1	6.4	7.4	6.6	6.6	5.4	5.0	7.4	8.2	10.8	
NOVEMBER	5.2	4.9	3.8	3.8	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.8	5.2	5.2	7.4	9.0	10.9	
DECEMBER	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.0	8.7	7.5	6.7	6.0	5.0	5.1	7.4	9.2	10.9	
ANNUAL AVERAGE	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.1	5.9	8.7	6.9	7.2	5.7	5.0	6.9	8.4	10.8	

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND RACE

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1970	1960
TOTAL	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	7.0	8.8	5.9	3.8	4.1
MEN	10.8	7.3	6.2	3.0	4.2	5.8	5.0	7.6	4.2	2.6	3.4
WOMEN	10.9	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	9.0	9.6	10.2	8.2	5.5	5.7
MEN (20+)	9.7	6.8	5.7	2.7	2.9	5.0	4.2	6.6	3.5	2.1	INA
WOMEN (20+)	9.7	8.2	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.5	8.6	8.6	7.0	4.9	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4	22.4	16.7	10.4	INA
WHITE	8.0	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.9	5.6	7.3	4.7	2.8	3.6
MEN	8.0	4.6	4.2	2.5	3.5	5.2	4.3	6.1	3.1	1.9	2.9
WOMEN	8.0	6.8	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.6	9.0	6.9	4.1	5.4
MEN (20+)	INA	4.3	3.9	2.4	2.4	4.3	3.6	5.4	2.8	1.5	INA
WOMEN (20+)	INA	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.7	6.1	6.8	7.7	6.5	3.7	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7	15.6	9.5	8.0	INA
NONWHITE	17.2	15.1	11.9	6.9	8.5	11.3	11.3	13.2	9.4	6.5	5.0
MEN	17.8	14.7	12.0	4.3	6.5	8.1	7.8	12.6	7.7	4.6	4.3
WOMEN	16.6	15.4	11.9	10.1	10.9	14.7	15.3	13.9	11.5	8.9	6.2
MEN (20+)	INA	13.7	11.1	3.6	3.9	7.9	6.6	10.0	5.8	3.8	INA
WOMEN (20+)	INA	13.2	10.7	7.8	9.4	12.6	13.3	10.2	8.2	7.8	INA
BOTH SEXES	47.5	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6	40.0	INA	15.9	INA

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); U.S. Department of Labor

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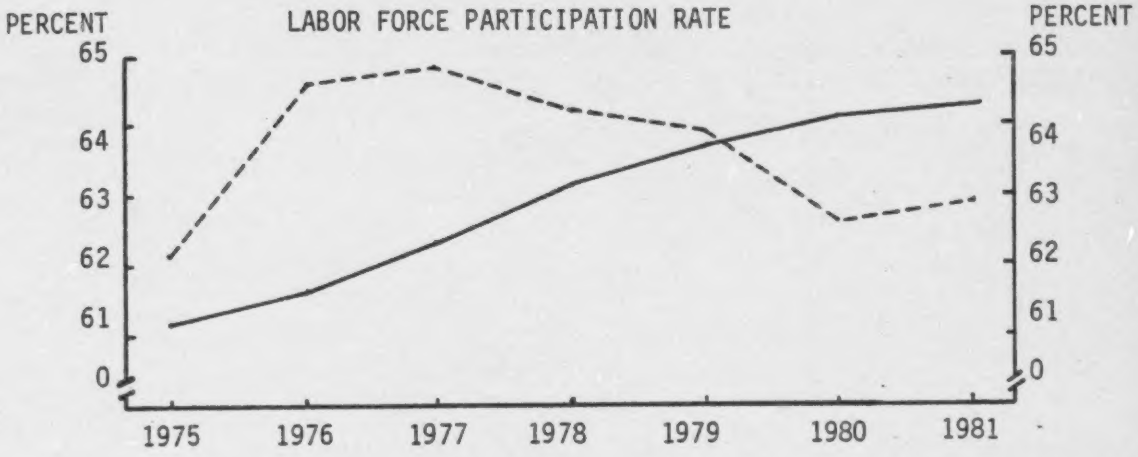
LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR PERSONS 16 AND OVER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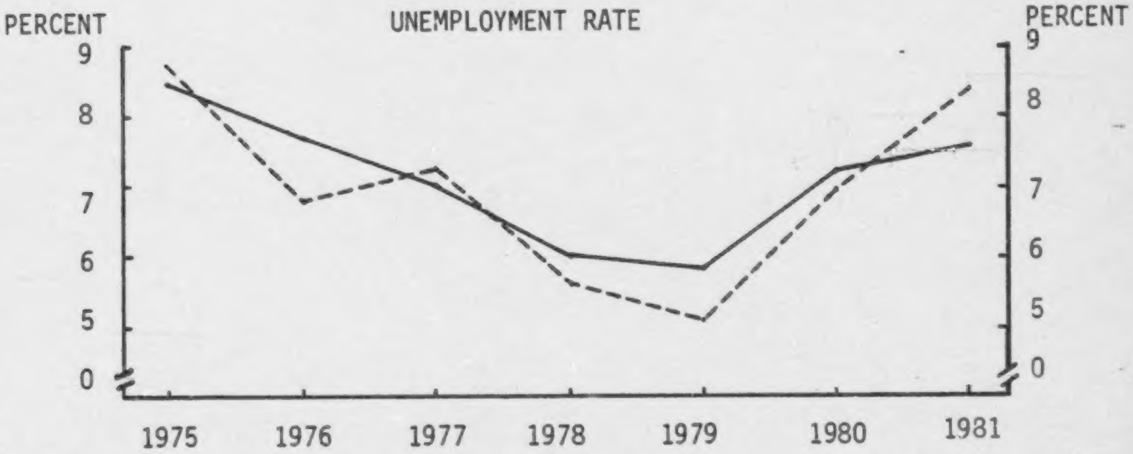
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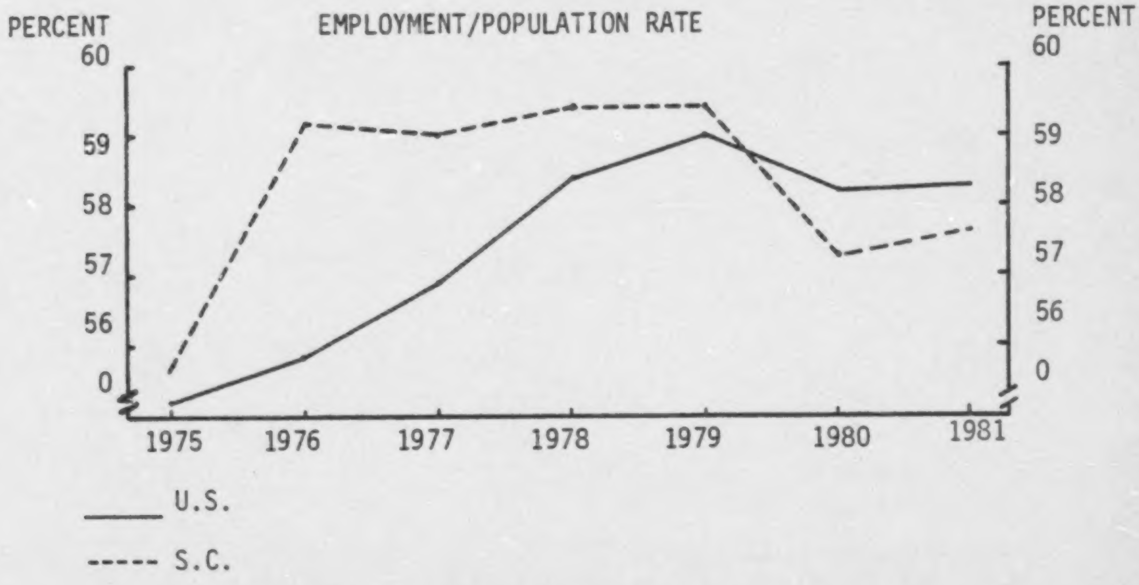
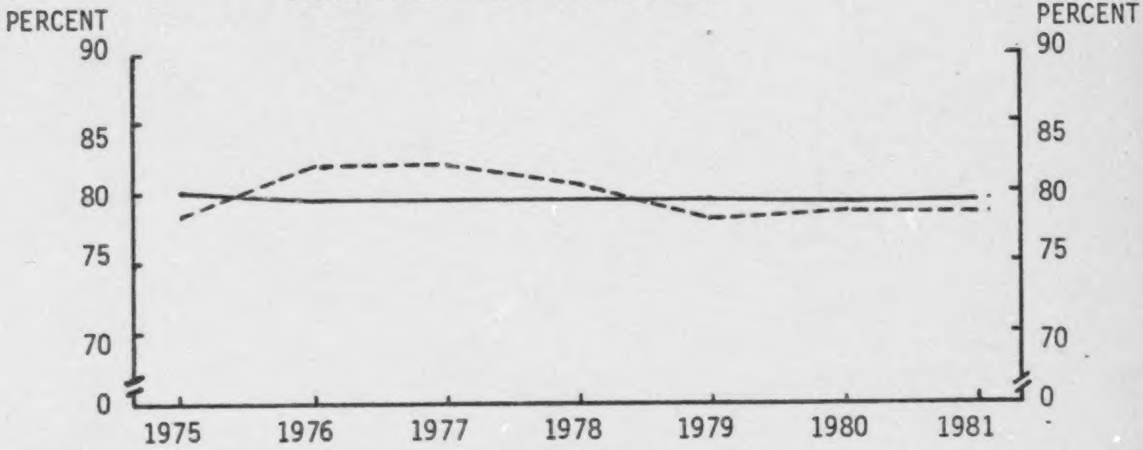

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATE

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT MEN 20 AND OVER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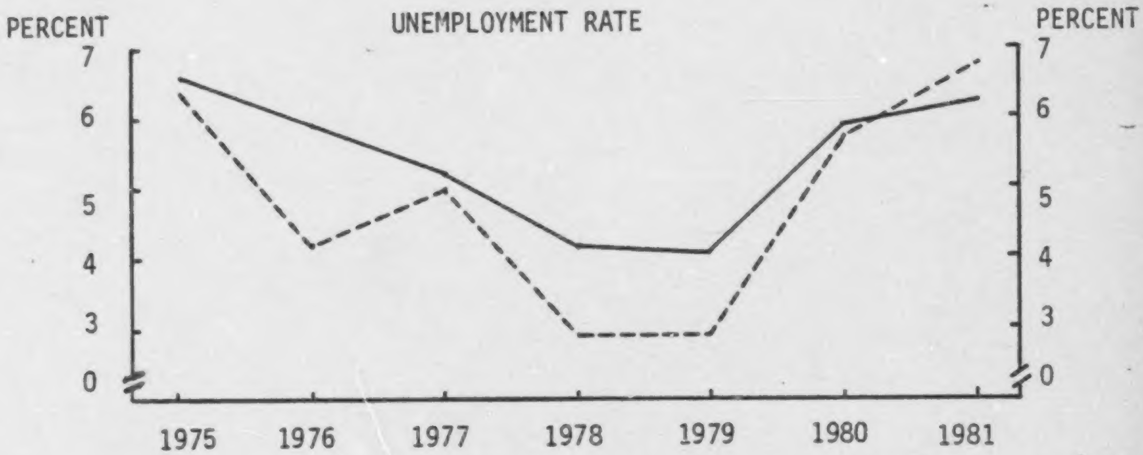
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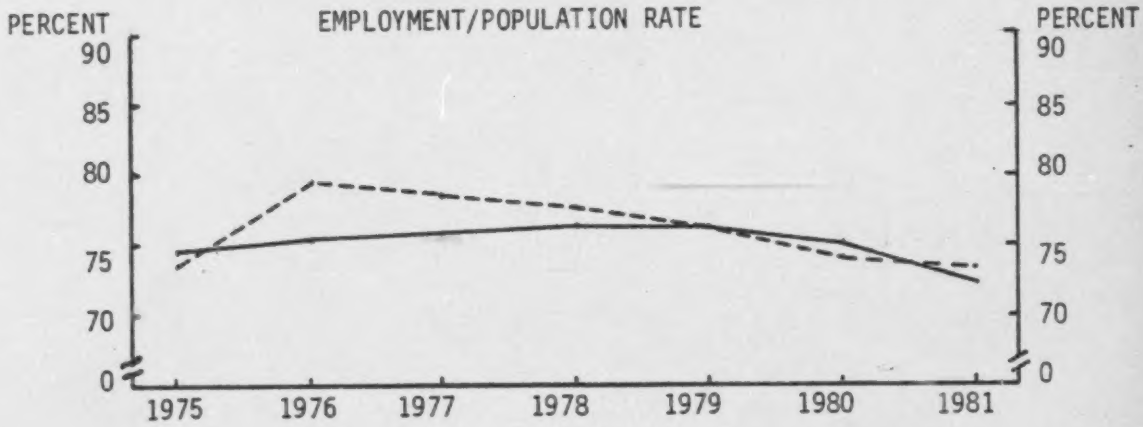
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATE

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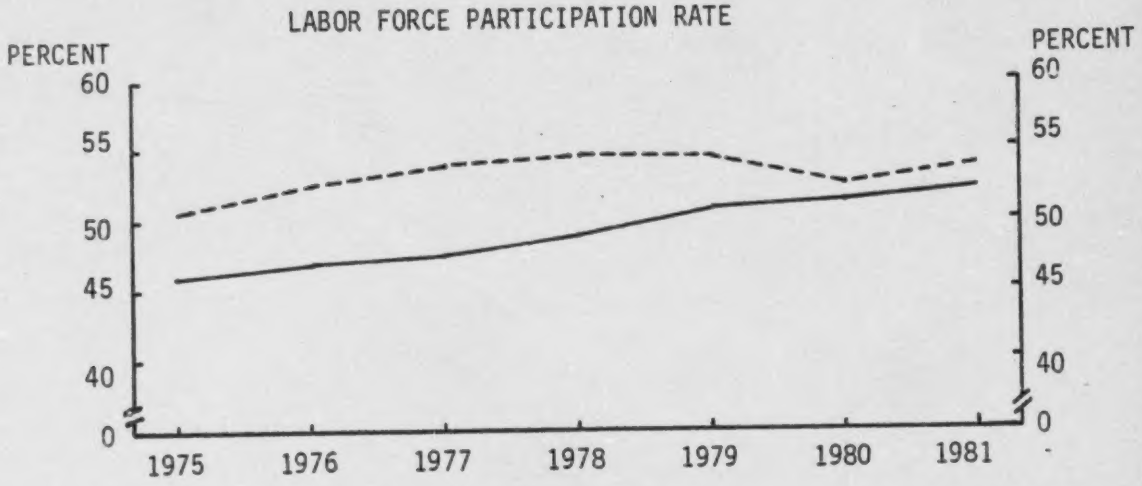
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT WOMEN 20 AND OVER

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



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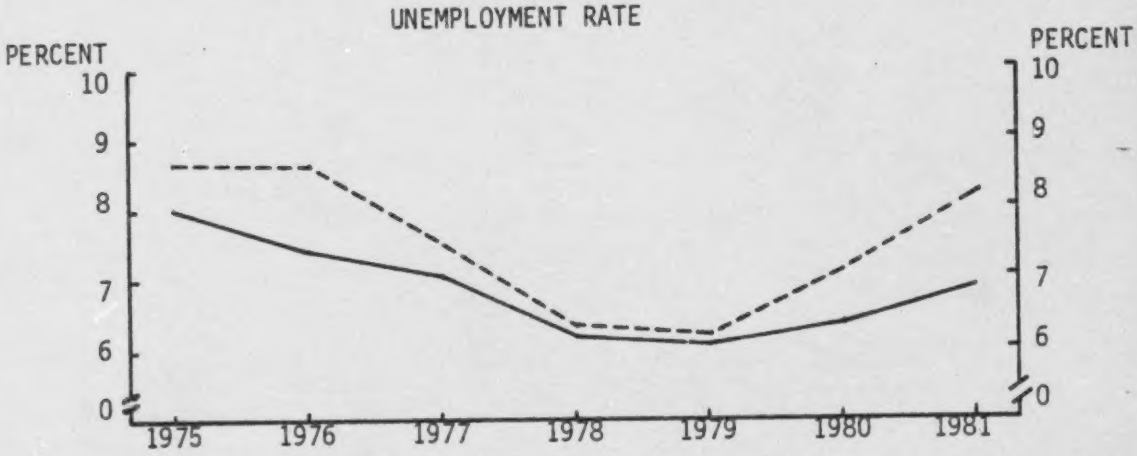

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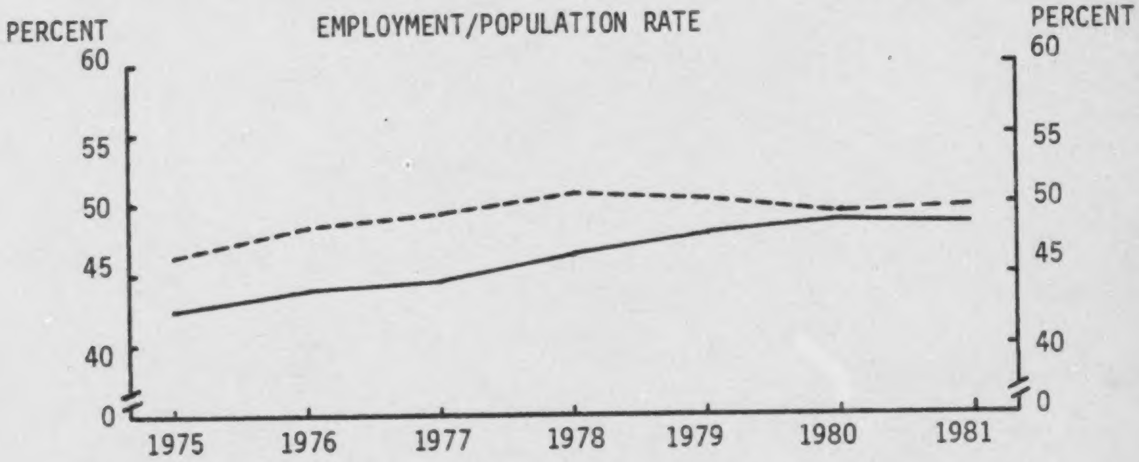

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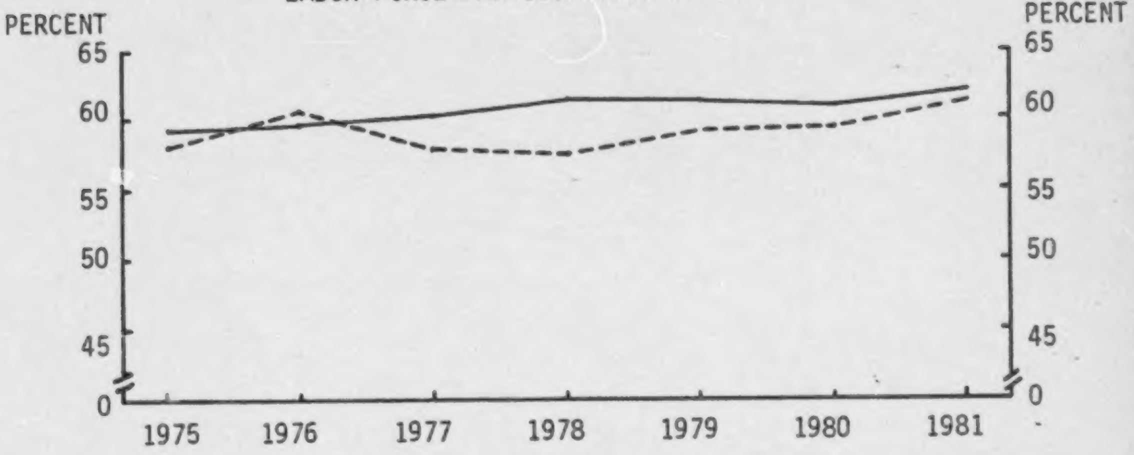
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR NONWHITES 16 AND OVER

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



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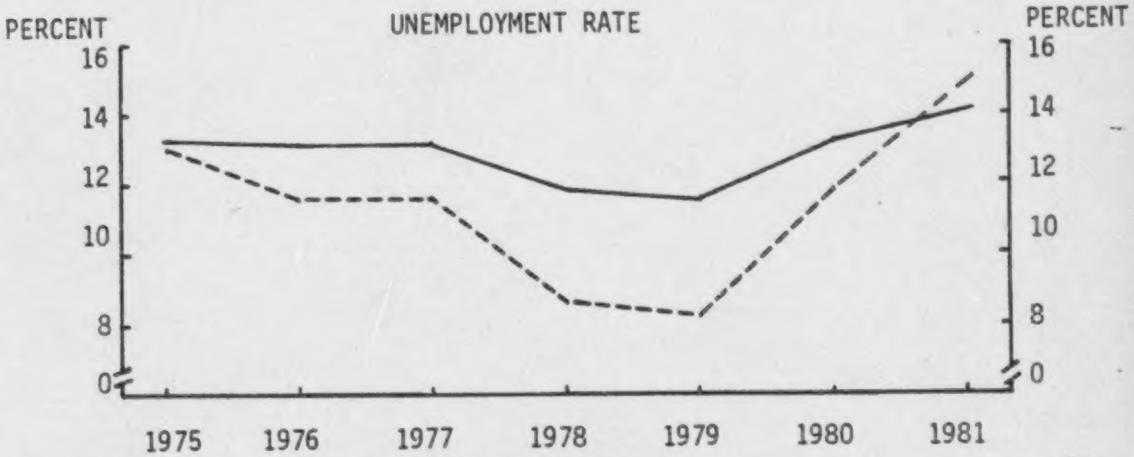
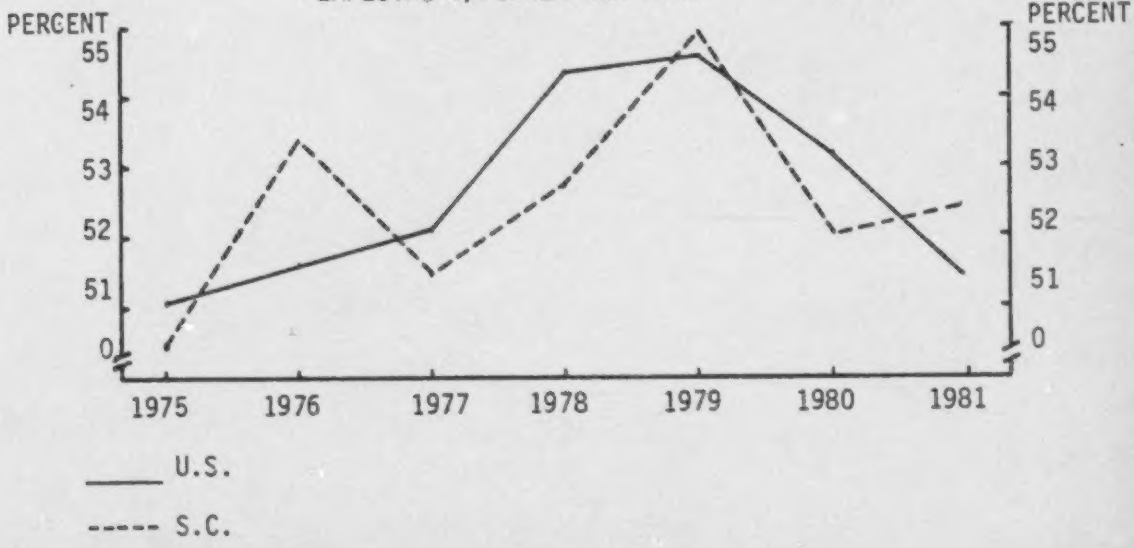
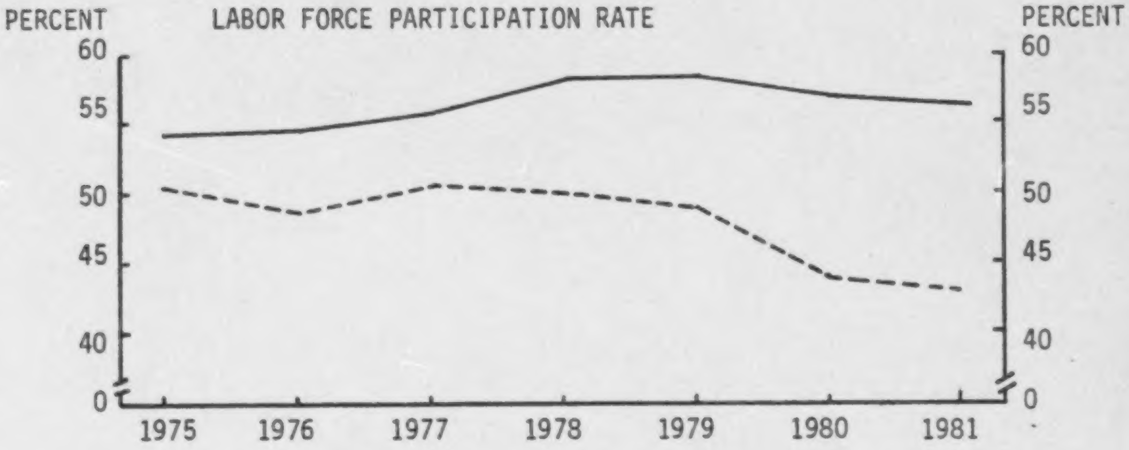


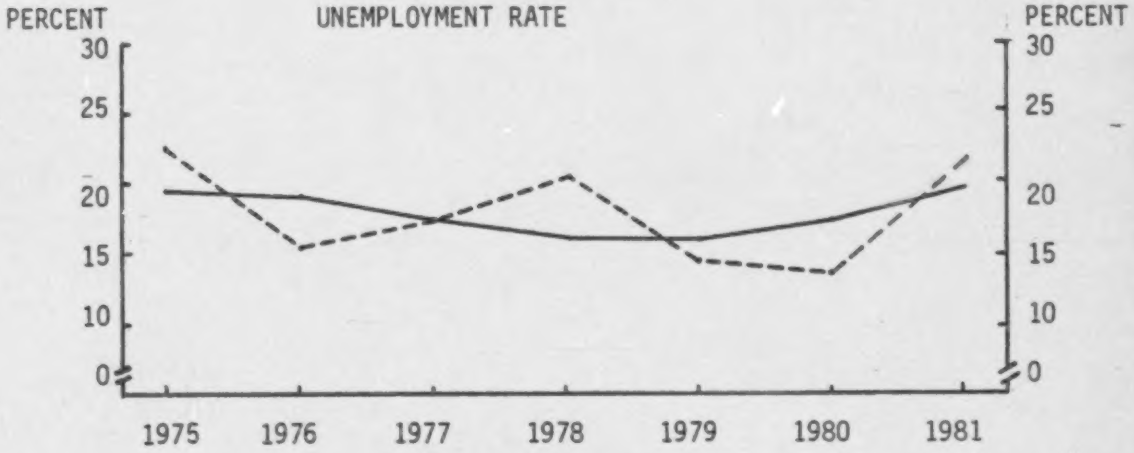
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATE

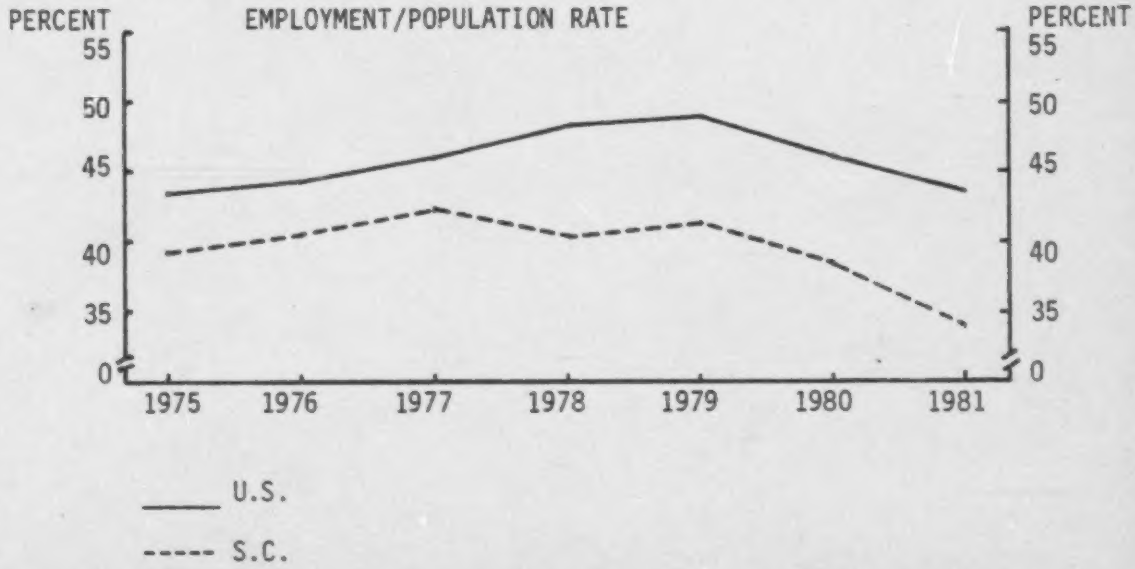


SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR TEENAGERS 16-19







SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

NONFARM WAGE
AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

--1982--

Plagued by depressed economic conditions, South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary employment plummeted 33,400 below that of 1981. Employment levels in practically every industry group were reduced during 1982.

The manufacturing industry reported the largest drop in employment over the year. There were 27,600 fewer persons employed in manufacturing during 1982. Mounting inventories and a shortage of new orders caused manufacturers to resort to cutbacks in the work force. Nondurable goods were the largest contributor to the total downturn in manufacturing. Soft-good employment plunged 17,600 from the monthly average of 268,800 in 1981. The slump in soft-good employment reflects layoffs and plant closings as a result of considerable curtailments in business activities. Textile mill products witnessed a 15,400 slide in employment. This decline was spread throughout the textile industry. The slowdown in weaving mills, synthetics caused jobs to fall from 42,200 in 1981 to 36,600 in 1982. Exceptions to employment reductions were minor upturns in food and kindred products; paper and allied products; and printing and publishing. Persons employed in the durable-good sector witnessed a decrease of 10,000 over the year. All industry groups in this sector posted declines of 300 or more. The largest 1981-1982 drop (-2,600) was posted in machinery, except electrical.

Construction employment fell 5,600 to 64,900. This industry suffered greatly because of exceptionally high interest rates. In spite of the easing of interest rates during the last quarter of the year, construction employment remained 7.9% lower than 1981.

The slowdown in trade employment was caused primarily by the curtailment in wholesale trade. Wholesale trade jobs dropped 2,200, which more than offset the rise experienced in retail trade. Positive employment averages were noticed in retail trade (+1,000) as a result of a significant increase in tourist-related industries.

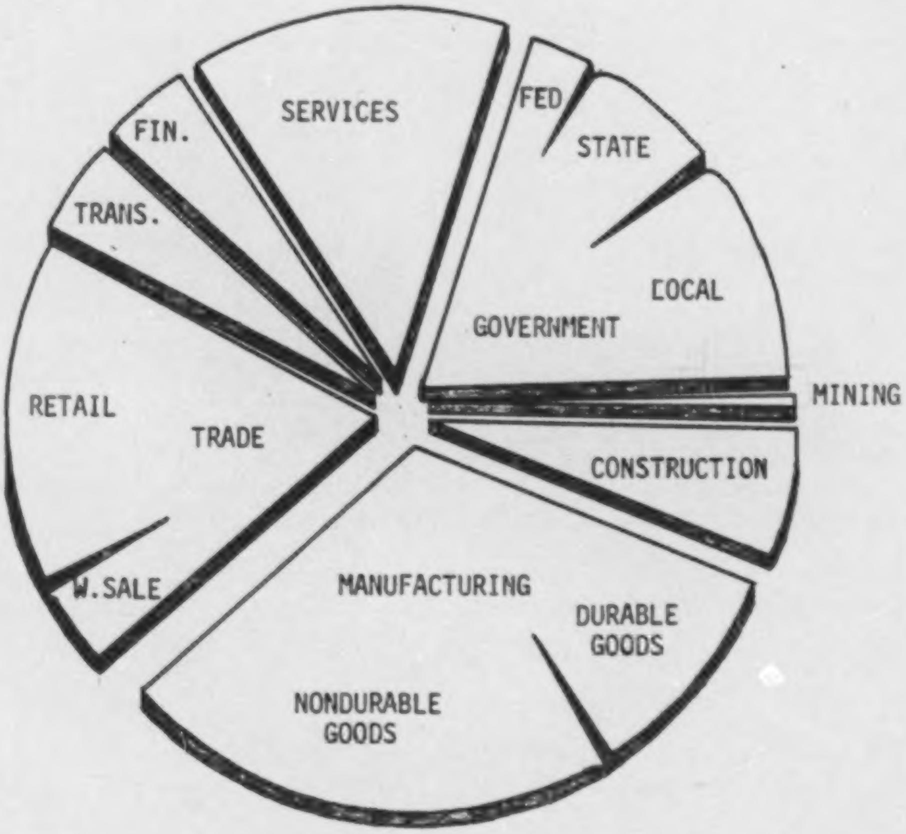
Government employment was lowered by 3,100 over the year. Budget cuts continued to influence the employment levels of both state and local government. These divisions moved down 3,100 and 200, respectively. The federal job count was increased from 36,700 in 1981 to 36,900 in 1982.

Experiencing downturns of 200 each were employment levels in mining, and transportation and public utilities. The decline in transportation and public utilities occurred in spite of a 900 rise in electric, gas, and sanitary services. The rise in the latter industry was more than offset by drops elsewhere in transportation.

The only two major industry divisions to record employment advances over the year were services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. These industry groups reported increases of 3,600 and 800, respectively. Enjoying a 1,600 growth in employment was the area of health services. This increase, coupled with a 700 gain in hotels and other lodging places, was responsible for the 2.2% rise in services.

During 1982, as banking establishments became more entrenched in the era of automation, employment in the financial sector still managed a 3.5% increase. All major components of finance, insurance and real estate experienced increases over the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA
1982



SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Monthly Average 1982	Monthly Average 1981	Net Change 1981-1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1,162.7	1,196.1	-33.4	- 2.8
Mining	1.7	1.9	- 0.2	-10.5
Manufacturing	362.2	389.8	-27.6	- 7.1
Durable Goods	111.0	121.0	-10.0	- 8.3
Nondurable Goods	251.2	268.8	-17.6	- 6.5
Construction	64.9	70.5	- 5.6	- 7.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	53.8	54.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Trucking and Warehousing	13.4	13.7	- 0.3	- 2.2
Communication	14.4	14.7	- 0.3	- 2.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	14.4	+ 0.9	+ 6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	230.8	232.0	- 1.2	- 0.5
Wholesale Trade	48.8	51.0	- 2.2	- 4.3
Retail Trade	182.0	181.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.6
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	26.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	33.7	34.1	- 0.4	- 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	49.5	48.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	14.8	14.3	+ 0.5	+ 3.5
Insurance Carriers	10.8	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Services and Miscellaneous	169.9	166.3	+ 3.6	+ 2.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.4	15.7	+ 0.7	+ 4.5
Educational Services	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0
Health Services	37.9	36.3	+ 1.6	+ 4.4
Hospitals	13.6	12.8	+ 0.8	+ 6.2
Total Government	229.9	233.0	- 3.1	- 1.3
Total Federal Government	36.9	36.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Total State Government	69.9	73.0	- 3.1	- 4.2
State Education	27.2	29.7	- 2.5	- 8.4
Other State Government	42.7	43.8	- 1.1	- 2.6
Total Local Government	123.1	123.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Local Education	70.6	70.9	- 0.3	- 0.4
Other Local Government	52.5	52.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1982 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Monthly Average 1982	Monthly Average 1981	Net Change 1981-1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Manufacturing	362.2	389.8	-27.6	- 7.1
Durable Goods	111.0	121.0	-10.0	- 8.3
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	14.2	- 1.2	- 8.5
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	4.3	4.6	- 0.3	- 6.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	5.0	- 0.4	- 8.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.2	11.0	- 0.8	- 7.3
Primary Metal Products	6.4	7.5	- 1.1	-14.7
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	14.8	- 1.4	- 9.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	6.2	- 0.5	- 8.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.4	31.0	- 2.6	- 8.4
Metalworking Machinery	3.9	4.9	- 1.0	-20.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.4	8.8	- 1.4	-15.9
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.2	22.2	- 1.0	- 4.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.3	- 0.3	- 3.6
Transportation Equipment	4.8	5.2	- 0.4	- 7.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.8	- 0.6	-10.3
Nondurable Goods	251.2	268.8	-17.6	- 6.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
Textile Mill Products	117.1	132.5	-15.4	-11.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	39.0	- 5.2	-13.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.6	42.2	- 5.6	-13.3
Knitting Mills	8.6	10.6	- 2.0	-18.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	18.0	- 0.7	- 3.9
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.9	- 0.1	- 3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	10.4	- 0.8	- 7.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	6.1	- 0.6	- 9.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	46.9	- 2.0	- 4.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	10.2	- 0.4	- 3.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	16.1	- 0.7	- 4.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	7.2	- 0.5	- 6.9
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.8	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 5.6
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	- 0.1	- 2.2
Printing and Publishing	8.2	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.1	33.0	- 0.9	- 2.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.8	19.1	- 0.3	- 1.6

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1982 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
3RD QUARTER, 1981 AND 1982

INDUSTRY	3rd QUARTER 1982	3rd QUARTER 1981	NET CHANGE
Total	1,130,105	1,167,980	-37,875
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	11,575	12,295	- 720
Mining	1,770	1,895	- 125
Construction	65,540	71,900	- 6,360
Manufacturing	359,515	393,455	-33,940
Transportation and Public Utilities	50,390	50,455	- 65
Wholesale and Retail Trade	236,485	239,405	- 2,920
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	48,740	48,855	- 115
Services	152,310	147,185	+ 5,125
Nonclassifiable Establishments	1,325	1,110	+ 215
State Government	60,480	60,760	- 280
Local Government	106,030	104,535	+ 1,495
Federal Government	35,945	36,130	- 185

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE--1982-1985

INDUSTRY	1982	PROJECTED 1985	NET CHANGE 1982-1985	PERCENT CHANGE 1982-1985
Total All Industries 1/	1,162,700	1,317,935	155,235	13.4
Mining	1,700	1,885	185	10.9
Construction	64,900	74,065	9,165	14.1
Manufacturing	362,200	434,715	72,515	20.0
Durable Goods	111,000	145,675	34,675	31.2
Lumber and Wood Products	13,000	16,845	3,845	29.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4,600	5,465	865	18.8
Stone, Clay, And Glass Products	10,200	11,825	1,625	15.9
Primary Metals	6,400	9,000	2,600	40.6
Fabricated Metal Products	13,400	18,000	4,600	34.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	28,400	40,430	12,030	42.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21,200	27,430	6,230	29.4
Transportation Equipment	4,800	4,150	- 650	-13.5
Instruments and Related Products	5,200	7,000	1,800	34.6
Nondurable Goods	251,200	289,045	37,845	15.1
Food and Kindred Products	14,600	15,430	830	5.7
Textile Mill Products	117,100	142,950	25,850	22.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44,900	50,795	5,895	13.1
Paper and Allied Products	14,100	14,875	775	5.5
Printing and Publishing	8,200	7,950	- 250	- 3.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32,100	36,545	4,445	13.8
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	18,800	19,475	675	3.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	53,800	64,985	11,185	20.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	230,800	268,985	38,185	16.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	49,500	54,135	4,635	9.4
Services	169,900	312,970	144,570	85.1
Government 2/	229,900	106,190	-123,710	-53.8

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

1/ Excludes agricultural production workers, self employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and military personnel.
2/ Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

MANUFACTURING IN 1982: HOURS WORKED AND EARNINGS

South Carolina's workweek slipped noticeably in 1982 as the recession's pressure worked to the detriment of manufacturing production workers. The manufacturing industry lost 2.4 hours over the year compared to a 0.1 gain for the year 1981. A faltering economy, beset with heavy losses in steel, automobiles, machinery, and major appliances, together with a sagging export market, produced severe hardship for hourly workers. Workers in durables lost 1.9 hours weekly, spurred by plunges of almost 4.0 hours in nonelectrical machinery and 2.9 hours in furniture and fixtures. Lumber and wood workers comprised the only group whose workweek did not decline in 1982, finishing the year strong to register an annual average of 40.7, the same as recorded for 1981. Among nondurable manufacturers, negative movement was the rule, as every industry group experienced receding average workweeks. The greatest decline occurred in the largest softgood group, as textile mill products dropped 3.5 hours per week over 1982 to average 37.3 hours for the year.

Hourly earnings soared up $0.47 in 1982 to a hefty $6.65 average for manufacturing. The nondurable sector fared slightly better rising $0.50 over the year to average $6.59. Durable-good workers earned $6.79 per hour average in 1982, a gain of $0.43 over the year before. For the second year in a row, the highest level of pay was found in paper and allied products ($9.76) which also recorded 1982's largest hourly increase ($0.72).

Weekly earnings showed a small improvement in 1982, rising more than $3.00 above the year-earlier average to a level of $252.70. Durable-good workers earned an average wage of $262.77 per week for the year compared to $258.22 for 1981. Workers in nondurables also enjoyed increased weekly earnings for 1982, but their $247.78 average was only marginally above 1981's average of $246.04.

COMPARISON OF STATE EARNINGS AND HOURS BY INDUSTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1981 - 1982

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY HOURS		HOURLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY EARNINGS	
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981
Manufacturing	38.0	40.4	$6.65	$6.18	$252.70	$249.67
Durable Goods	38.7	40.6	6.79	6.36	262.77	258.22
Lumber & Wood Prod.	40.7	40.7	5.69	5.37	231.58	218.56
Furniture & Fixtures	36.2	39.1	5.39	5.19	195.12	202.93
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.	41.9	42.9	7.48	6.99	313.41	299.87
Fabricated Metal Prod.	39.1	40.1	6.24	5.94	243.98	238.19
Machinery, Except Electrical	37.2	41.1	7.34	6.81	273.05	279.89
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	37.1	39.5	6.16	5.86	228.54	231.47
Instruments & Related Products	38.1	39.2	6.10	5.62	232.41	220.30
Nondurable Goods	37.6	40.4	6.59	6.09	247.78	246.04
Food & Kindred Products	37.4	38.8	5.88	5.36	219.91	207.97
Textile Mill Products	37.3	40.8	6.08	5.75	226.78	234.60
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	35.8	37.4	4.67	4.49	167.19	167.93
Paper & Allied Products	41.6	43.0	9.76	9.04	406.02	388.72
Printing & Publishing	36.7	37.3	7.31	6.65	268.28	248.04
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.8	41.5	9.35	9.26	368.55	352.34

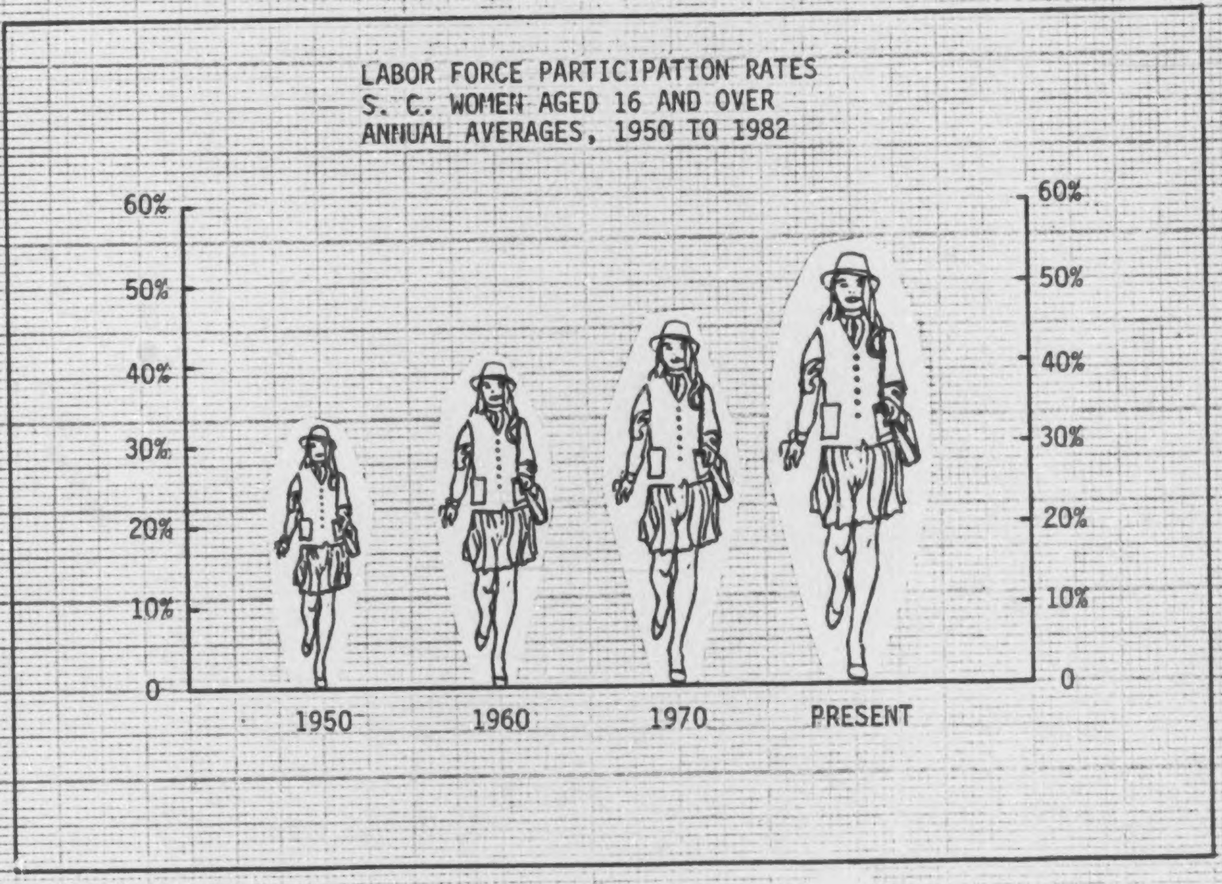
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

--1982--

Influenced by a sluggish economy, female employment, at 533,900, dropped 9,400 during 1982. Manufacturing, which accounts for 28% of South Carolina's total female work force, incurred substantial losses during the year. Layoffs and plant closings plagued the producers of both durable and nondurable goods, causing female manufacturing employment to decline 12,200. The largest drop (-9,000) was in the nondurable sector where textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products trimmed their payrolls of 7,000 and 1,800 women, respectively. Manufacturers of durable goods, affected by losses in machinery, except electrical; and electric and electronic equipment, reduced their female work force by 3,200 during 1982. Another loser of women workers (-300) in 1982 was the government sector, where approximately 6 out of every 10 employees were women. The curtailment of 1,600 females in state government employment was partially offset by local government advancements of 1,400.

On the plus side, services, adding 2,100, increased female employment to 99,100 in 1982. Also, wholesale and retail trade (+900); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+500) experienced healthy growth over the year.



FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1982	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1981	NET CHANGE 1981-1982	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1981-1982
Total Female Nonagricultural Employment	533.9	543.3	- 9.4	- 1.7
Manufacturing	150.2	162.4	-12.2	- 7.5
Durable Goods	35.8	39.0	- 3.2	- 8.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.5	- 0.2	- 8.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	3.7	- 0.4	-10.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	8.4	- 0.9	-10.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	11.9	12.5	- 0.6	- 4.8
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.6	- 0.4	-11.1
Nondurable Goods	114.4	123.4	- 9.0	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.4	+ 0.2	+ 4.5
Textile Mill Products	49.7	56.7	- 7.0	-12.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	16.4	- 2.2	-13.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	16.1	18.6	- 2.5	-13.4
Knitting Mills	6.0	7.4	- 1.4	-18.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.8	40.6	- 1.8	- 4.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.4	- 0.4	- 4.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	14.2	- 0.7	- 4.9
Children's Outerwear	6.8	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.4
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.7	- 0.3	- 3.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.7	6.8	- 0.1	- 1.5
Construction	5.0	5.5	- 0.5	- 9.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.5	12.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Communication	6.9	7.1	- 0.2	- 2.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	107.9	107.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
Wholesale Trade	12.2	12.4	- 0.2	- 1.6
Retail Trade	95.7	94.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
General Merchandise Stores	19.2	19.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Food Stores	14.6	14.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	30.8	30.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Banking	11.2	10.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.7
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Services	99.1	97.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.2	10.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.7
Health Services	31.6	30.2	+ 1.4	+ 4.6
Hospitals	11.3	10.7	+ 0.6	+ 5.6
Educational Services	9.5	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Total Government	128.3	128.6	- 0.3	- 0.2
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	36.3	37.9	- 1.6	- 4.2
State Education	13.3	14.3	- 1.0	- 7.0
Other State Government	23.0	23.7	- 0.7	- 3.0
Total Local Government	80.6	79.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
Local Education	52.2	52.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Other Local Government	28.4	26.8	+ 1.6	+ 6.0

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding and unpublishable components within each sector. All data are adjusted to a first quarter, 1982 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
AND INDUSTRY

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

NATIONAL INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
OUTLOOK FOR 1990

According to the latest national projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), service industries will continue to grow the fastest and provide the most new jobs during the 1980's. The greatest gains are expected to be among health care services and a variety of business and professional services. The trade industry will rank second in terms of new jobs, while job growth in manufacturing will be modest in the near future.

Assuming a "low growth" pattern for the national economy throughout the 1980's, BLS estimates that job openings will total approximately 23.2 million each year over the next decade. This figure includes 1.7 million new jobs and 21.5 million jobs to replace workers who leave their occupations. Employment projections were also issued based on two other more optimistic sets of economic growth assumptions. However, BLS officials feel that the low trend assumptions are probably most accurate, considering the "depth and duration of the current recession."

Industries that provide health care services will be the leaders in terms of employment and expansion. These industries include hospitals, nursing homes, medical laboratories, and doctors' and dentists' offices. Other businesses, such as auto repair firms, personnel supply, and computer and data processing, should also experience faster than average employment gains. Within the trade sector, wholesale trade is projected to grow at about the average rate for all industries, while eating and drinking establishments are expected to enjoy faster than average gains. At the same time, falling demand and improved productivity should dampen employment growth in manufacturing. Growth within the public sector is also expected to abate, reflecting budget limitations within education.

In terms of occupations, the largest number of new jobs during the 1980's are projected in service workers, except private household (356,000 new jobs a year). The demand for service workers should continue to grow throughout the decade, as an aging population makes greater use of health services, restaurants, beauty salons, and other leisure services. Service workers include a wide range of occupations from bartenders to firefighters and cosmetologists.

Clerical occupations, the largest occupational category, should also show a large increase in jobs, with a projected 355,000 per year over the decade. This group includes bank tellers, bookkeepers, secretaries, typists, and cashiers. Continued growth is expected among these occupations, although advances in computers and other office machines will help clerical workers do more work in less time and change the skills necessary for some jobs. The widespread use of computers will also greatly increase the demand for computer and peripheral equipment operators.

Professional and technical workers are also projected to show a large number of new jobs, with approximately 327,000 a year. These occupations include many highly trained workers, such as scientists, engineers, teachers, and accountants. A growing demand is predicted for scientists, engineers, technicians, and medical personnel. The demand for computer programmers and systems analysts is also expected to grow rapidly. In contrast, declining school enrollments are expected to lead to less employment for secondary and college-level teachers. However, the demand for elementary school teachers will increase as the recent slump in school enrollments begins to reverse itself during the early 1980's.

The national employment outlook for some occupations is not so bright for the near future. Most operatives (production workers) will experience slow growth as production industries expand only modestly and improved production techniques reduce the need for workers. There will also be diminishing growth among most laborers, such as garbage collectors, and freight and stock handlers, as machinery continues to replace manual labor in these occupations. Another area of shrinking employment is farm work. Farm workers are expected to decline due to increased productivity resulting mainly from fewer but larger farms and more efficient machinery. No growth is expected among private household service occupations, such as maids, housekeepers, and child care workers. Despite the increasing demand for such workers, few people are expected to seek these jobs due to the associated low social status, low wages, and lack of advancement opportunities.

Competition will be stiff for many of the available job openings in the near future. One reason cited by BLS is an estimated surplus of between two and three million college graduates entering the labor force during the 1980's. In 1980, there was already a surplus of college graduates in the labor force estimated at 3.8 million. These graduates were either employed in jobs that did not require their level of education or unemployed. The underemployed 1970's job market entrants will be competing with the new crop of 1980's graduates for jobs requiring a college degree. Even though many college graduates will end up seeking jobs not previously filled by persons with a degree, BLS predicts that their additional education will still prove to be an advantage. Many employers prefer to initially fill jobs with better educated candidates, and higher education often leads to more rapid promotions.

Other reasons for strong job competition include the expansion of the working age population and the continued rise in the proportion of women who work outside the home. These factors will contribute to the expected labor force growth for the near future. However, BLS predicts a slowdown in labor force growth between 1985 and 1990, resulting from a drop in the number of young people of working age.

SOURCE: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1982 Edition (Bulletin 2202), U.S. Government Printing Office.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

The occupational trends in South Carolina are affected by many different factors, with generally the strongest being the demand by consumers for products, services, or goods. Occupational employment is also affected by technological developments, organization, and supply-demand conditions of other occupations. Generally, when discussing occupations, they are grouped into the following four categories: 1)white-collar workers--professionals and technicians, managers and officers, sales, and clerical workers; 2)blue-collar workers--craft and kindred, operatives, and laborers; 3)service workers; and 4)farm workers. Since farm workers and self-employed workers are excluded from the OES survey program, these workers are not within the scope of this report.

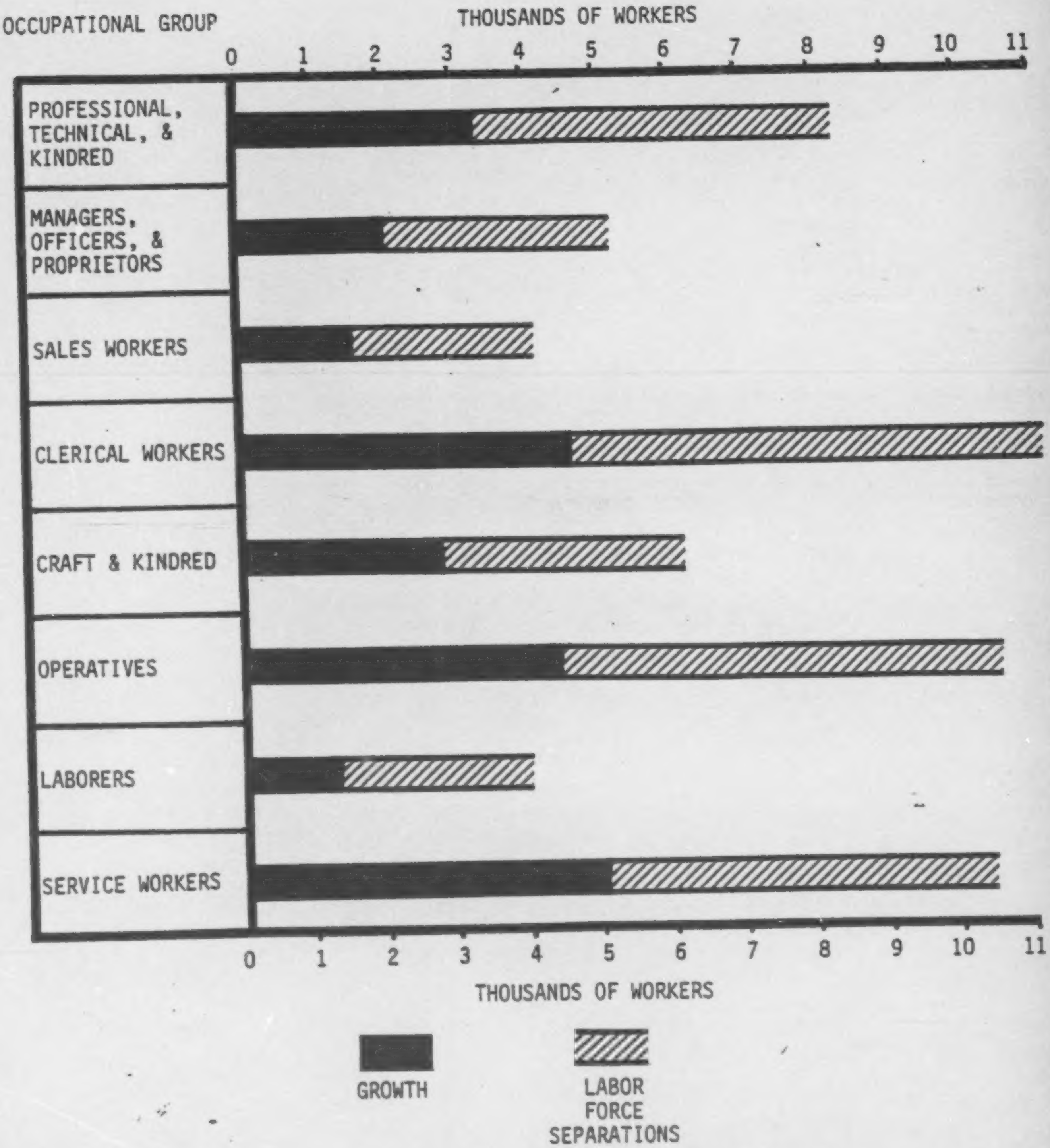
In 1978, employment for all occupations was estimated at 1,135,010. Projections indicate that by 1985, this figure will have grown by 16%, or 182,510 workers. Approximately 46% of the jobs added through 1985 will be in the white-collar category. White-collar employment is projected to increase by 17.5% between 1978 and 1985, adding 84,000 workers to the 1978 white-collar employment total of 481,010. The growth in white-collar employment is indicative of the growing demand for workers to perform jobs in research and development, health and educational services, and the broadening clerical fields created by an expanding economy.

Blue-collar employment is expected to expand by 62,850 workers, or 12.2%, between 1978 and 1985. This projected growth will increase blue-collar employment from an estimated 514,660 in 1978 to 577,510 in 1985. Blue-collar employment expansion is projected to represent 34% of the expected increase in total nonfarm wage and salary employment. As the state continues to diversify its industrial base and add more manufacturing industries, the number of blue-collar workers will continue to increase.

The number of service workers is projected to increase by 35,660, or 25.6%, for the period 1978-1985. This growth rate will increase the estimated employment in this category to 175,000 in 1985. The increase in the number of service workers reflects the upward trend in the service producing industries, which is being influenced by an expanding population, rising personal income, increased leisure time, and an increasing concern for personal security.

Annual average job openings for a particular occupation are created by a combination of two factors. The first is openings due to new jobs created by either growth or expansion in the economy. The second component includes openings due to worker separations from the labor force due to death, retirement, disability, or other reasons. Total annual average job openings for all occupations should number approximately 60,990 between 1978 and 1985, with an estimated 43%, or 26,070 openings, due to growth. The balance of the openings (57%) will be due to labor force separations. Previous studies have shown that occupations with a high percentage of female workers tend to have somewhat higher replacement needs, since women are more likely to withdraw from the labor force because of family responsibilities. Although recent studies indicate that the percentage of female separations is still higher, the difference is declining. This occurrence indicates that women are staying in the labor force longer and withdrawing less for family obligations, thereby balancing a career and family.

TOTAL ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH AND OPENINGS DUE TO LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS SOUTH CAROLINA 1978-1985



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

The Professional and Technical occupations include workers concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of a wide array of fields. In addition, the category includes workers engaged in technical work actually utilizing the theoretical knowledge of fundamental principles acquired through formal post high school training, or equivalent on-the-job training. This major occupational category is projected to expand by 23,550 workers from 1978 through 1985. This 14.7% growth will raise the estimated 1978 employment level of 160,510 to approximately 184,060 through 1985.

A growing population and greater consumer awareness will spur an increase in the efforts toward greater energy production, transportation, and environmental protection. These efforts will contribute to a rising demand for scientists, engineers, and technicians. The fast growing areas of the medical and health professions will be greatly affected by the aging of the population and its greater health consciousness. Those occupations associated with the continued development and utilization of computers are projected to continue to expand rapidly.

Approximately 8,430 annual average openings are expected in the professional and technical category between 1978 and 1985. An estimated 40% of these openings will be due to growth, with the balance due to labor force separations.

Managers, Officers, and Proprietors are comprised of people concerned with policy making, planning, organizing, staffing, and directing people or the activities of a company or establishment workforce. In 1978, this occupational group accounted for an estimated 78,640 workers, or 6.9% of the total nonfarm wage and salary employment. A growth rate of over 18% is projected for this category, increasing its total to 93,080 by 1985. For the study period 1978 through 1985, an estimated 5,260 annual average job openings are expected for Managers and Officers. Approximately 40% of these openings are accountable to growth in the economy.

Changes in business size and organizational structure have resulted in divergent growth trends among managers. Many areas of business are increasingly dominated by large corporations and chain operations, decreasing the opportunities for self-employed managers. However, the demand for salaried managers will increase, giving rise to management specialists who operate corporate-owned establishments and administer research and development programs. The expanding service industries are expected to provide more opportunities for managers than the manufacturing sector.

The occupational category of Sales Workers is comprised of two types of sales people--those that sell where knowledge of the goods or services is required, and those that sell where that knowledge is not required. Sales workers numbered approximately 58,680 in 1978, and are projected to increase by 12,320 through 1985. This level reflects an increase of 21.0%, bringing the 1985 employment total for this category to 71,000. Projections indicate that 4,180 annual average job openings will occur from 1978 through 1985 in sales. Approximately 42% of these openings, or 1,760 positions, will be due to expansion in the economy. The remaining 2,420 annual average openings will be due to labor force separations.

Two primary factors influence the expansion of sales workers--growth of the population and business expansion. These factors, in conjunction with the increased expansion and longer operating hours of retail merchandising facilities in suburban areas, will continue to increase the demand for sales workers. This demand will be tempered somewhat by the changing techniques in merchandising. Two of the labor-saving techniques that are receiving widespread use are self-service and computerized checkout counters.

The people classified as Clerical Workers are charged with handling the avalanche of paperwork generated by business and government. In 1978, clerical employment totaled 183,180, representing 16.1% of the total nonfarm wage and salary employment. Projections indicate this occupational group will account for approximately 216,870 workers by 1985, a growth rate of 18.4%. These same projections indicate that for each year between 1978 and 1985, there will be approximately 11,090 annual average job openings, making clerical workers the occupational category with the highest number of annual openings for the study period. Approximately 4,810 of these positions, or 43%, are expected to be attributable to growth in the economy. The remaining 6,280 positions, or 57%, are due to labor force separations.

Technological developments in information processing systems, office equipment, and communication systems are all expected to offset the employment of various occupations within the clerical sector. The use of computers to store information and perform routine repetitive clerical calculation will reduce demand for filing, payroll, bookkeeping, and billing clerks. At the same time this increased use of computers will raise the demand for computer data entry or peripheral equipment operators. The demand for stenographers not trained as court reporters will continue to be adversely affected by advances in dictation machines. Technological developments will not affect many types of clerical workers whose responsibilities include a high degree of public or personal contact, such as secretaries and receptionists. In addition, the demand for secretaries and receptionists will be increased due to the rapid expansion of such industries as medical and health services and miscellaneous business services.

Craft and Kindred Workers are described as workers in occupations requiring special skills, especially the manual arts. This occupational group accounted for an estimated 160,950 workers in 1978, and is projected to increase to 181,240 by 1985. This expansion represents a growth rate of 12.6%. In addition, there are expected to be 6,270 annual average job openings for the study period of 1978 through 1985. An estimated 46% of these openings can be traced to expansion in the economy, while the balance will be attributable to labor force separations.

Construction craft workers, mechanics, repairers, and installers represent approximately 48% of the craft and kindred workforce. Together these sectors will represent close to 40% of the expected employment gain for the craft and kindred category. Construction trades are expected to grow as the need for new buildings and homes continues to rise. However, interest rates will continue to affect the actual building of these structures. Mechanics and repairers will expand as the need to repair automobiles, computers, office machines, appliances, and industrial machinery rises.

The occupational category Operatives includes those workers tied closely to the production of goods through some physical work or mechanical action, primarily in the manufacturing industries. Growth for the operatives category is projected to be 14.9%, increasing the 1978 employment total of 271,790 to 304,170 by 1985. These projections also attribute 10,870 annual average job openings in the state to the operatives category, with 43% of these openings due to economic growth and the balance due to labor market separations.

Two factors have a direct impact on the employment of workers in operatives--expansion in the manufacturing sector and improved manufacturing processes. Projections indicate that the manufacturing industry will not grow as fast as the average for all industries. Also, industries are rapidly trying to improve their production processes, thereby improving productivity. Both of these events will temper the growth of employment in operatives. However, transportation operatives, primarily truck drivers and route workers, are expected to increase faster than average as the transportation industry expands.

Laborers are workers that do not require previous experience in a specific occupation, although a familiarity with the occupational environment may be necessary or very desirable. Projections indicate that the laborer category will expand by 12.4% between 1978 and 1985. This expansion will raise the group's employment from 81,920 to 92,100 by 1985. The laborer category is also expected to provide 4,070 annual average job openings for the years 1978 through 1985. The principle source of 36% of these openings will be growth in the economy and the balance will be labor force separations.

Employment demand in this occupational category will be greatly affected by rising worker output, resulting from the increasing substitution of machinery for manual labor. With an increasing number of plants installing integrated systems for processing and handling materials and equipment, there will be a decided effect on demand for nonfarm labor employment.

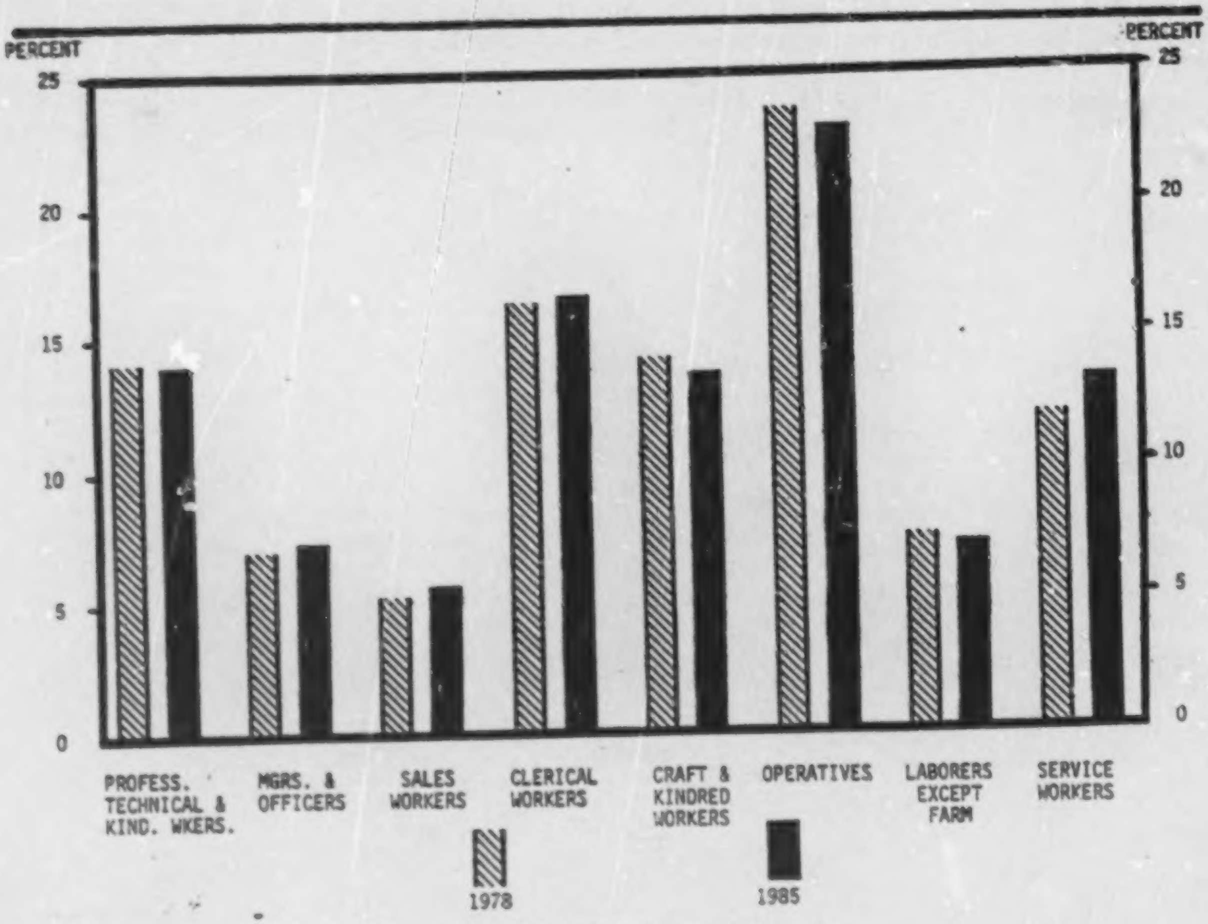
Service Workers perform a wide variety of functions. These functions range from security to food and beverage services, from cleaning services to personal or business services. In 1978, the number of service workers was estimated to be 139,340. The 1985 employment figure is projected to be 175,000, for a 25.6% rate of growth. Annual average openings are projected to be 10,820 between 1978 and 1985. Growth in the economy of the state is projected to account for 47% of these annual openings, while the remaining 53% of the openings are readily attributable to the need to replace workers who withdraw from the labor force.

Several factors are influencing the demand for service workers. These factors include population, expansion of business activity, increased leisure time, and a rising level of disposable personal income. These basic factors, for example, are the underlying reasons that the demand for commercial cleaning and protective services is expected to continue to increase. In addition, more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons, and other leisure services is expected.

NOTE: More detailed information on Annual Average Job Openings and Occupational Projections for 1978-85 is available from Research and Analysis upon request.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1978-PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985

Major Occupational	1978 Employment	% Dist.	1983 Employment	1985 Employment	% Dist.	1978 - 1985 Net Change	1978 - 1985 Percent Change
Total, All Occup.	1,135,010	100%	1,265,370	1,317,520	100%	182,510	16.1%
White-Collar	481,010	42.4	541,000	565,010	42.9	84,000	17.5%
Prof., Tech., Kin.	160,510	14.2	177,330	184,060	14.0	23,550	14.7%
Mgrs., Offic., Prop.	78,640	6.9	88,950	93,080	7.1	14,440	18.4%
Sales Workers	58,680	5.2	67,480	71,000	5.4	12,320	21.0%
Clerical Work.	183,180	16.1	207,240	216,870	16.4	33,690	18.4%
Blue-Collar	514,660	45.3	559,560	577,510	43.8	62,850	12.2%
Craft & Kind.	160,950	14.2	175,440	181,240	13.7	20,290	12.6%
Operatives	271,790	23.9	294,920	304,170	23.1	32,380	14.9%
Laborers, Ex. Farm	81,920	7.2	89,200	92,100	7.0	10,180	12.4%
Service Workers	139,340	12.3	164,810	175,000	13.3	35,660	25.6%



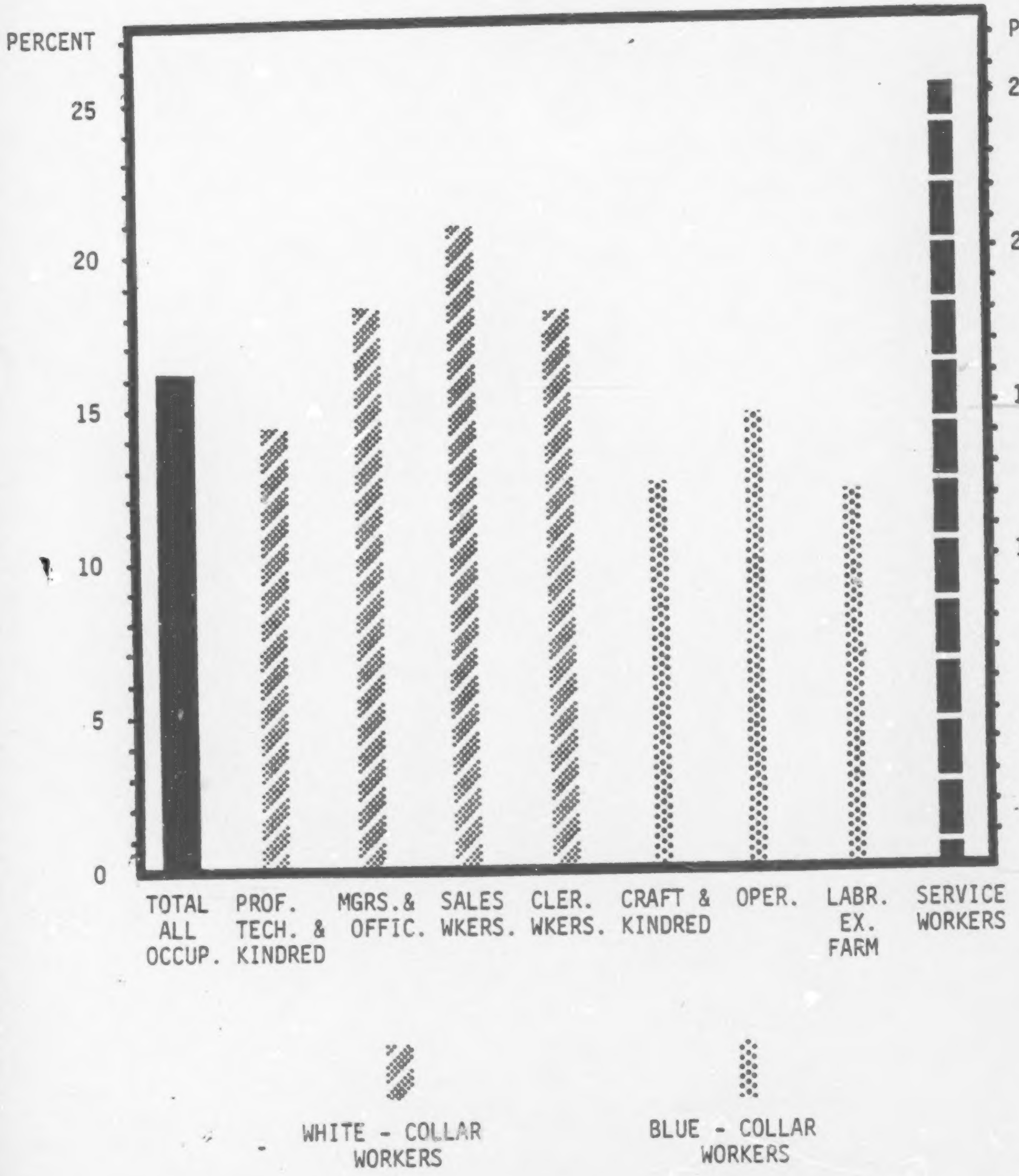
SOURCE: RESEARCH & ANALYSIS, SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

SOUTH CAROLINA

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1978 - 1985



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

Major Occupational Group	Total	Openings Due To Growth Actual	%	Openings Due To Separations Actual	%
Total, All Occupations	60,990	26,070	43	34,920	57
White-Collar Workers	28,960	11,990	41	16,970	59
Professional, Technical, & Kindred	8,430	3,360	40	5,070	60
Managers, Officers, & Proprietors	5,260	2,060	39	3,200	61
Sales Workers	4,180	1,760	42	2,420	58
Clerical Workers	11,090	4,810	43	6,280	57
Blue-Collar Workers	21,210	8,980	42	12,230	58
Craft & Kindred	6,270	2,900	46	3,370	54
Operatives	10,870	4,630	43	6,240	57
Laborers	4,070	1,450	36	2,620	64
Service Workers	10,820	5,100	47	5,720	53

Source: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

OCCUPATIONS[1] RANKED BY THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

Occupation	Annual/Average Job Openings 1978-1985	Openings Due To Growth		Openings Due To Separations	
		Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
Janitor & Sexton	2,760	1,200	43	1,560	57
Sales Clerk	1,990	780	39	1,210	61
Secretary	1,850	660	36	1,190	64
General Clerk, Office	1,460	610	42	850	58
Elementary School Teacher	1,350	300	22	1,050	78
Cashier	1,340	660	49	680	51
Waiter or Waitress	1,310	800	61	510	39
Assembler, Hand	990	690	70	300	30
Food Preparation & Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurant	940	560	60	380	40
Supervisor, Nonworking	930	410	44	520	56
Truck Driver	900	530	59	370	41
Guards & Doorkeepers	870	220	25	650	75
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment Garment	800	140	18	660	82
Secondary School Teachers	730	190	26	540	74
Manager, Store	720	290	40	430	60
Kitchen Helper	700	320	46	380	54
Helper, Trades	670	180	27	490	73
Nurses Aides/Orderlies	660	300	45	360	55
Bookkeeper, Hand	630	290	46	340	54
Nurses, Professional	600	200	33	400	67
Stock Clerks, Storeroom, Warehouse	540	300	56	240	44
Inspector	460	250	54	210	46
Gardener, Groundskeeper, Except Farm	460	150	33	310	67
Delivery &/or Route Worker	450	260	58	190	42
Typists	440	190	43	250	57
Cook, Restaurant	420	240	57	180	43
Carpenter	420	100	24	320	76
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	410	230	56	180	44
Accounting Clerks	410	170	41	240	59
Teacher, College	410	120	29	290	71
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Manager	380	200	53	180	47
Licensed Practical Nurse	360	140	39	220	61

Source: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

[1] Occupations with 350 or more openings.

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS[1/] IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

Occupation	Employment			Change	
	1978	1983	1985	Net	%
Electrical & Electronic Assemblers	160	250	290	130	81.3
Exterminators	420	630	720	300	71.4
Termite Treaters	170	260	290	120	70.6
Belt Builders	270	400	450	180	66.7
Optometrists	120	180	200	80	66.7
Die-Casting Machine Operators/ Setters	130	190	210	80	61.5
Wire Drawers	100	140	160	60	60.0
Dental Lab Technicians	370	530	590	220	59.5
Stranding Machine Operators	120	170	190	70	58.3
Optician, Dispensing &/or Optical Mechanic	180	250	280	100	55.6
Furnace Chargers	190	260	290	100	52.6
Dental Hygienists	510	690	770	260	51.0
Caster, Plastics	140	190	210	70	50.0
Coilers, Winders &/or Spoolers	100	140	150	50	50.0
Ordinary Seamer	100	140	150	50	50.0
Dental Assistants	1,230	1,670	1,840	610	49.6
Dentists	470	630	700	230	48.9
Encapsulators	210	280	310	100	47.6
Plater Helpers	210	280	310	100	47.6
Drill Press/Boring Machine Operator	1,220	1,630	1,800	580	47.5
Furnace Operator Helper or Heater Helper	150	200	220	70	46.7
Sports Instructor	220	290	320	100	45.5
Electro-Mechanical Equipment Assembler	310	410	450	140	45.2
Heat Treater, Annealer, &/or Temperer	320	420	460	140	43.8
Electroplaters	160	210	230	70	43.8
Game Operators, Ride Operators, & Concession Workers	230	300	330	100	43.5
Medical Assistant	600	790	860	260	43.3
Food Preparation & Service Worker, Fast Food Restaurant	9,090	11,900	13,020	3,930	43.2
Host/Hostess, Restaurant, Lounge or Coffee Shop	1,090	1,410	1,540	450	41.9
Dance Instructors	170	220	240	70	41.2
Furnace Operator, Cupola Tender	170	220	240	70	41.2
Cooks, Restaurant	4,180	5,400	5,890	1,710	40.9
Pantry, Sandwich &/or Coffee Maker	440	570	620	180	40.9

Source: Research And Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

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[1/] Occupations that employed at least 100 workers in 1978 and grew by 40% or more between 1978 and 1985, ranked by percent change.

OCCUPATIONS[1/] WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
1978 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1978	1983	1985	Actual Change '78-'85	Annual Average Openings
Fuel Pump Attendants, Lubricators	4,710	4,590	4,540	-170	90
Section Repairers & Setters	3,140	3,110	3,100	- 40	60
Battery Loaders	2,920	2,910	2,910	- 10	60
Slubber Tenders	1,220	1,210	1,210	- 10	30
Smash Hands	850	840	840	- 10	20
Cloth Feeders &/or Back Tenders	1,090	1,040	1,020	- 70	10
Back Tenders, Cloth Printing	750	710	690	- 60	10
Dye Range Operators, Spiral-Dye-Back Tender	930	890	870	- 60	10
Cloth Printers	570	540	530	- 40	10
Tenter Frame Operator	610	590	580	- 30	10
Cloth Trimmers, Machine, Etc.	470	450	440	- 30	10
Railroad Conductors	350	330	320	- 30	10
Railroad Car Shop Repairers	350	330	320	- 30	10
Locomotive Engineers	270	250	240	- 30	10
Cloth Finishing Range Operators, Chief	430	420	410	- 20	10
Cloth Finishing Range Tender	320	310	300	- 20	10
Cloth or Carpet Winders	500	490	490	- 10	10
Card Grinders	360	350	350	- 10	10
Bleach Range Operators, Knit Goods Bleachers	350	340	340	- 10	10
Burlers	250	240	240	- 10	10
Drier Operators, Textiles & Rugs	250	240	240	- 10	10
Yard Engineers	180	170	170	- 10	10

Source: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

[1/] Occupations are ranked in descending order by Annual Average Openings.

It should be noted that, of the declining occupations, 17 are textile related, and 4 are railroad related. Though employment in these occupations is declining, each will have openings available because of labor force separations.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

The economy of South Carolina has grown at an unprecedented rate over the past decade; however, projections indicate a slower rate of growth for the future. The state is continuing to court new industries to employ the expanding labor force, but issues such as high interest rates, inflation, and the uncertain future for businessmen and consumers alike are having an effect on long-term economic growth.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the state is projected to increase by 16% between 1978 and 1985, adding a total of 182,510 workers. All of the major industry divisions will share in this growth. A rough breakdown of these employment figures shows that approximately six out of every ten nonfarm wage and salary workers are employed in service industries, such as the following: transportation, communication, health care, banking, investments, insurance, trade and government. The balance of the state's nonfarm wage and salary workforce is involved in goods-producing industries, such as mining, construction, and the various manufacturing industries.

The service-producing sector of the state's economy is projected to expand by 20% for the period 1978 to 1985. Personnel in the service industries numbered approximately 671,880 in 1978, with an expected increase to 807,160 by 1985. Factors influencing the growth in the service industries include the following: rising income level of the population; new hiring standards within industries; migration of the population from rural to urban areas; migration to the Sun Belt from the northern states; and the increasing demand for improved health services brought on by an aging population.

In 1978, goods-producing industry employment was approximately 463,130. Projections indicate that by 1985, this figure will have risen to 510,360 workers, approximately a 10% increase. Due to increasing automation, improved machinery, and other technological advancements, significant gains in productivity have resulted in increased output without large growth in the number of workers.

The smallest industrial division in the state is Mining. This division accounted for approximately 1,840 workers in 1978, centered entirely in the mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels. Mining is expectd to grow by less than 2%, the smallest growth rate to be experienced by any industry in the state. By 1985, the mining industry is projected to account for 1,870 workers.

The Construction industry in South Carolina, which includes general building contractors, general contractors excluding building, and special trade contractors, accounted for approximately 6% of the nonfarm wage and salary employment in 1978. Projections indicate that by 1985 construction will have grown by over 5%, from 70,240 to 74,060 workers. However, even with the increase, this industry's relative share of nonfarm wage and salary employment will decline to just over 5%. The demand for alteration and modernization of existing structures, as well as the need for maintenance and repair work on highways, dams, bridges, and other projects will increase construction employment. In addition, the pent-up demand for housing caused by an increasing population, larger number of households, and the recent low level of housing construction should also add to the employment of construction workers.

However, the upward pressure will be tempered by the continuing effects of inflation and interest rates, thereby limiting the number of new households entering the housing market.

Manufacturing is the largest industry division in South Carolina. In 1978, this industry employed over one third of the state's nonfarm wage and salary workers. The 1978 level of 391,050 is expected to increase 11% by 1985, adding 43,380 workers to manufacturing payrolls.

Manufacturing is comprised of two components - durable and nondurable goods. In 1978, nondurable goods accounted for 70% of manufacturing employment with an estimated 274,810 workers. Projections indicate that through 1985, the soft goods sector will expand by 5%, bringing the employment total for this sector to 288,920 workers. The hard goods portion of manufacturing represented 116,240 people in 1978, comprising 30% of the employment in manufacturing. Durable goods are expected to employ 145,510 workers in 1985, an increase of 25%. The hard goods sector will increase its relative share of manufacturing employment to 34% by 1985, indicating a continuing diversification of the state's industrial base.

Transportation and Public Utilities are expected to add 10,530 jobs to the state's economy between 1978 and 1985, an increase of over 19%. The communications and public utilities sector is projected to add 53% of these jobs, with most of this growth centered in the electric, gas, and sanitary services. The highlight of the growth expected in the transportation sector is the 16% growth of the trucking and warehousing areas. One factor influencing the growth trends in this industry is the increasing demand for electricity and gas by industry and private consumers. Another factor is the Port of Charleston's rapid rise as a port of entry. The port fulfills a basic need for the growing industrial base in the state to transport both their raw materials and their finished goods to their respective destinations.

Wholesale and Retail Trade accounted for approximately 213,120 workers in 1978, and is projected to grow by 55,860 through 1985. Major factors contributing to the projected growth rate of 26% include an increasing population, rising personal incomes, and the increasing amount of credit available to consumers. Wholesale trade is projected to grow at a faster rate than retail trade; however, by relative size, retail trade is projected to expand over three times the amount of wholesale trade.

The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry, the smallest of the service-producing industries, employed an estimated 43,840 people in 1978. Projections indicate that this employment will grow over 23% by 1985. At this growth rate, approximately 10,270 jobs will be added by 1985 for an estimated total of 54,110 workers. The banking sector is dominant within this industry, accounting for over 28% of the industry employment in 1978. Factors influencing a projected 21% growth over the study period in banking include the public's increasing use of checks, the continued increase of bank services, and the opening of more branches.

The Services industry comprised approximately 23% of the state's nonfarm wage and salary employment in 1978, accounting for 262,650 workers. Projections indicate that by 1985, the service industry will increase by 50,200 workers. This growth rate of 19% will result in a 1985 employment total of 312,850. This growth will be influenced by rising population and disposable income, in addition to a growing demand for personal, business, educational, medical, and protective services. Education services, which accounted for 107,030 workers in 1978, was the leading employer in this industry. Medical and other health services represented 22% of services employment in 1978, and is projected to expand 19% by 1985. Factors contributing to the expansion in the medical service field include population growth, increasing health consciousness, and an aging population.

In 1978, Government accounted for almost 9% of the nonfarm wage and salary employment, representing 97,850 workers. Projections indicate that through 1985 this industry division will expand by nearly 9%, adding 8,420 workers. It should be noted that this growth will be tempered somewhat by recent cutbacks in federal funding, revenue-sharing, and other new federal programs. The state and local governments will also experience budgetary problems which are expected to moderate the expansion of some government programs, thereby limiting employment gains.

NOTE: More detailed information on Projections by Major Industry for 1978-85 is available from Research and Analysis upon request.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS-PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985*

	1978 Employment	Percent 1978 Employment	Projected 1983 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Percent 1985 Employment	Net Change 1978-1985	Percent Change 1978-1985
Total All Industries	1,135,010	100.0	1,265,380	1,317,520	100.0	182,510	16.1
Goods-Producing Industries	463,130	40.8	496,870	510,360	38.7	47,230	10.2
Mining	1,840	0.2	1,860	1,870	0.1	30	1.6
Construction	70,240	6.2	72,970	74,060	5.6	3,820	5.4
Manufacturing	391,050	34.4	422,040	434,430	33.0	43,380	11.1
Service-Producing Industries	671,880	59.2	768,510	807,160	61.3	135,280	20.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	54,420	4.8	61,940	64,950	4.9	10,530	19.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	213,120	18.8	253,020	268,980	20.4	55,860	26.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	43,840	3.9	51,180	54,110	4.1	10,270	23.4
Services	262,650	23.1	298,510	312,850	23.8	50,200	19.1
Government**	97,850	8.6	103,860	106,270	8.1	8,420	8.6

Source: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

* Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and military personnel.

** Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1978 - 1985*

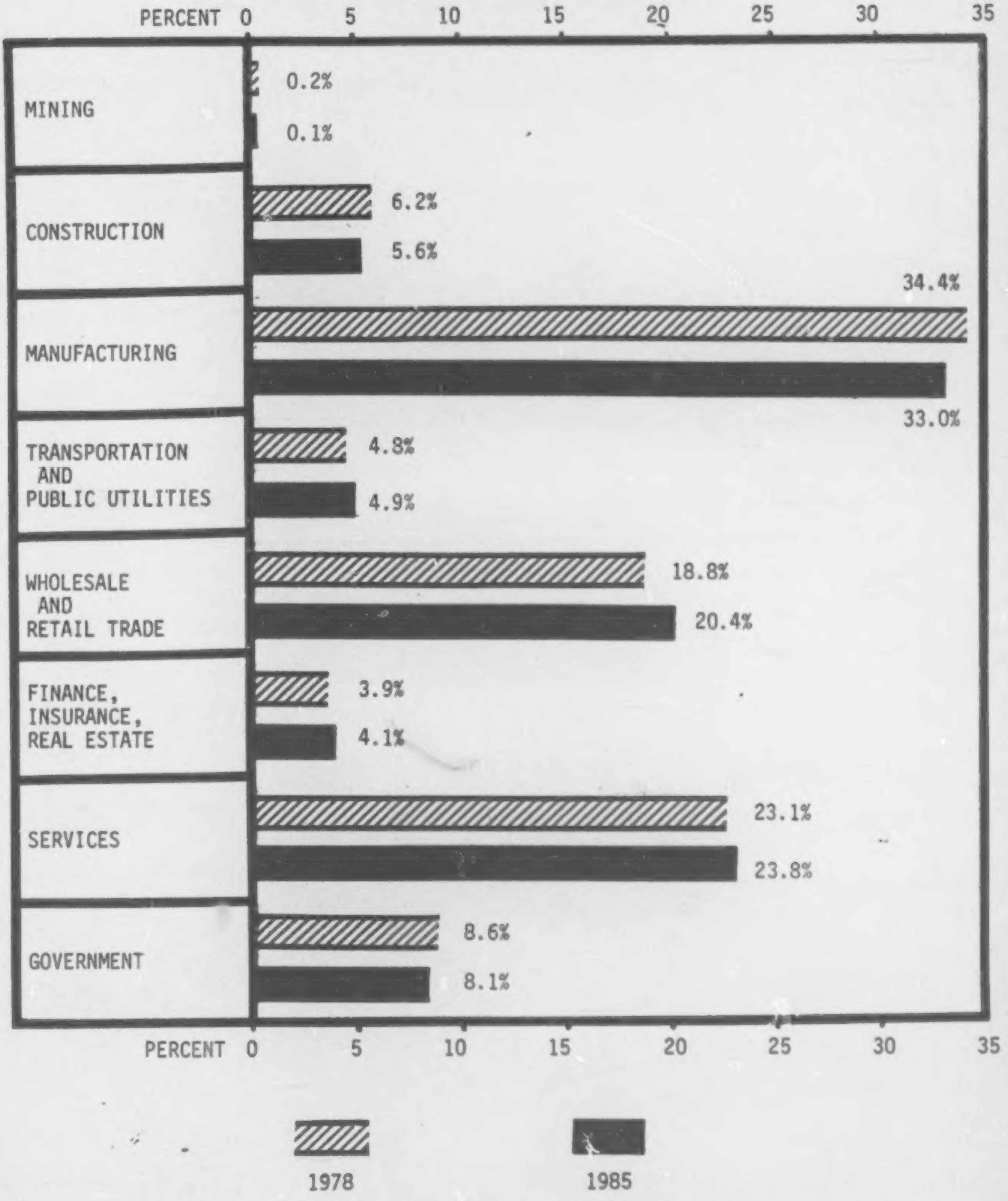
	ESTIMATED 1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	NET CHANGE 1978-85	PERCENT CHANGE 1978-85
Total All Industries	1,135,010	1,265,380	1,317,520	182,510	16.1
Mining	1,840	1,860	1,870	30	1.6
Construction	70,240	72,970	74,060	3,820	5.4
Manufacturing	391,050	422,040	434,430	43,380	11.1
Durable Goods	116,240	137,150	145,510	29,270	25.2
Lumber & Wood Products	15,830	16,540	16,820	990	6.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4,980	5,310	5,440	460	9.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	11,730	11,790	11,820	90	0.8
Primary Metals	5,840	8,110	9,020	3,180	54.5
Fabricated Metals	14,020	16,830	17,960	3,940	28.1
Machinery, Ex. Elect.	29,840	37,380	40,390	10,550	35.4
Electrical Machinery	19,480	25,130	27,390	7,910	40.6
Transportation Equip.	4,000	4,110	4,150	150	3.8
Instru. & Related Prod.	5,730	6,630	6,990	1,260	22.0
Misc. Manufacturing	4,790	5,320	5,530	740	15.4
Nondurable Goods	274,810	284,890	288,920	14,110	5.1
Food & Kindred Prod.	14,460	15,140	15,420	960	6.6
Tobacco Manufacturers	510	500	490	- 20	-3.9
Textile Mill Prod.	143,390	143,090	142,970	-420	-0.3
Appar. & Other Tex. Prod.	48,280	50,060	50,770	2,490	5.2
Paper & Allied Prod.	13,850	14,550	14,830	980	7.1
Printing & Publishing	6,910	7,640	7,940	1,030	14.9
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	32,580	35,390	36,510	3,930	12.1
Petroleum & Coal	360	370	370	10	2.8
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	14,300	17,990	19,460	5,160	36.1
Leather & Leather Prod.	170	160	160	- 10	-5.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	54,420	61,940	64,950	10,530	19.3
Transportation	29,440	32,930	34,320	4,880	16.6
Comm., & Pub. Util.	24,980	29,010	30,630	5,650	22.6
Wholesale & Retail Trd.	213,120	253,020	268,980	55,860	26.2
Wholesale Trade	45,890	55,550	59,410	13,520	29.5
Retail Trade	167,230	197,470	209,570	42,340	25.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	43,840	51,180	54,110	10,270	23.4
Services	262,650	298,510	312,850	50,200	19.1
Government**	97,850	103,860	106,270	8,420	8.6

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

*Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and military personnel.

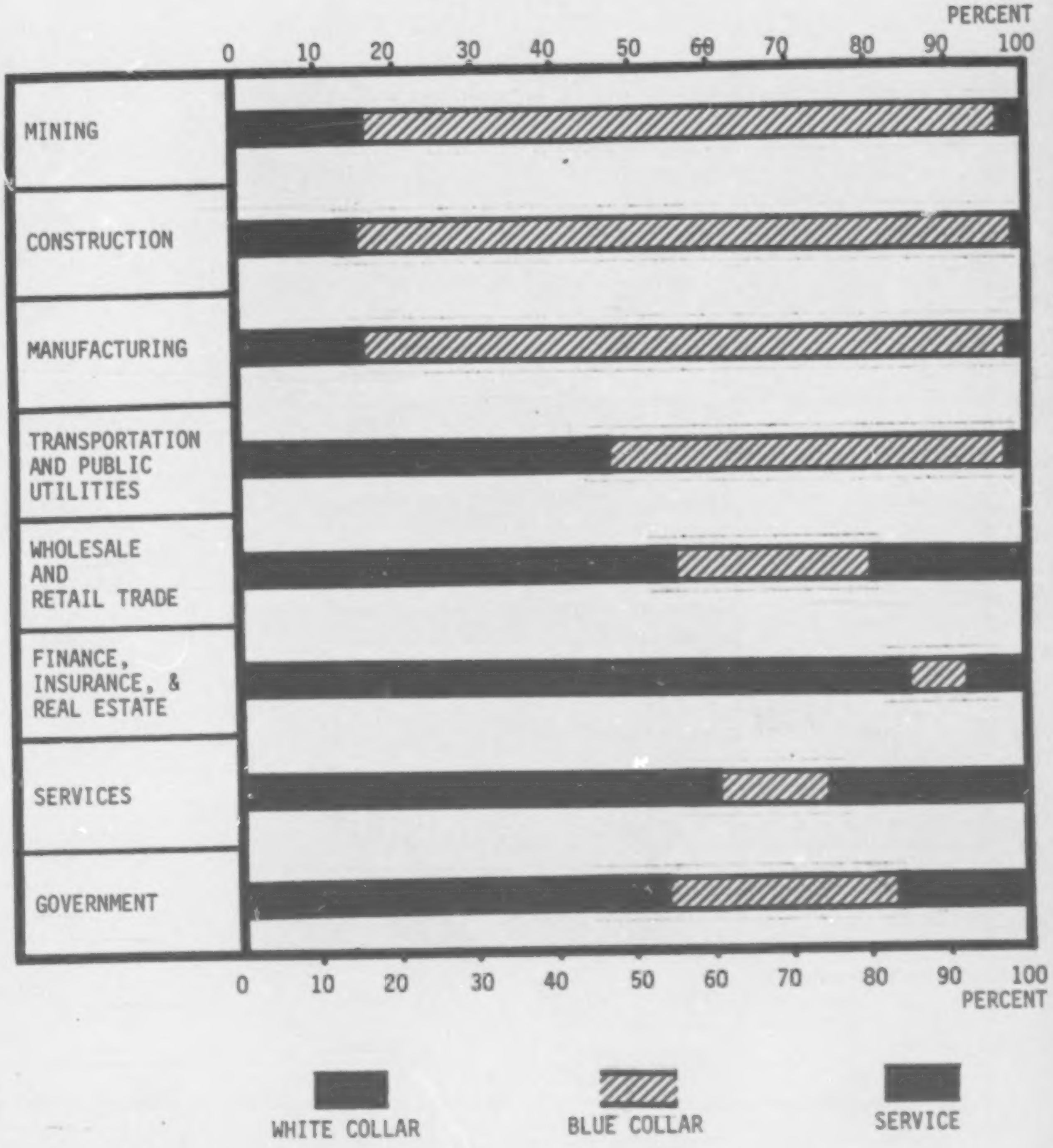
**Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION SOUTH CAROLINA, 1978 AND PROJECTED 1985



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1978



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

During Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981-September 30, 1982) 300,978 applicants were registered in South Carolina's Job Service offices. This represented a decrease of 9.6% below the comparable figure for Fiscal Year 1981. One fourth of these applicants were under the age of 22. Over half (56%) were between the prime working ages of 22 and 39. And the remaining 20% were aged 40 and older. Female applicants outnumbered their male counterparts by 5,238, accounting for 51% of the total applicants available.

Sixty percent of the total applicants available had at least a high school education. Of these, over 18% had received some form of educational training beyond high school (college, technical school, etc.). Nearly 11% of the applicants were veterans, with half having served during the Vietnam Era. Those applicants who were classified as handicapped made up less than 6% of the total applicants available. There were 66,072 economically disadvantaged applicants available for service at any time during Fiscal Year 1982. This figure represented 22% of the total applicants. Of the total disadvantaged applicants, 22,288 (almost 34%) were referred to jobs, and 14,584 (just over 22%) were placed. Over 36% of all available applicants throughout Fiscal Year 1982 were referred to jobs, and 54,066 (18%) were actually placed.

In terms of major occupational categories of fully registered applicants, the largest number of active applicants, as of September 30, 1982, were classified under the clerical/sales grouping. This category accounted for 17,299 applicants, or 20% of the total active file. The next largest category was machine trades, with 13,610, or 15% of the active file count. Among those applicants classified as economically disadvantaged, the services category was largest with 5,302 applicants, or 31% of the disadvantaged active file. The clerical/sales category followed, with 2,936 (17%) of the total economically disadvantaged applicants.

CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICES RENDERED TO TOTAL AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE--FISCAL YEAR 1982

CHARACTERISTICS

	TOTAL APPS. AVAIL.	% OF TOTAL	ECON. DISAD. APPS. AVAIL.	% OF TOTAL
Total	300,978	100.0	66,072	100.0
Age				
Under 22	72,581	24.1	22,984	34.8
22-39	169,570	56.3	32,892	49.8
40 & Older	58,827	19.5	10,196	15.4
Race				
Black	135,272	44.9	49,051	74.2
White	161,485	53.7	16,272	24.6
Sex				
Male	147,870	49.1	23,225	35.2
Female	153,108	50.9	42,847	64.8
Highest School Grade				
0-12	245,329	81.5	59,973	90.8
Over 12	55,649	18.5	6,099	9.2
Veteran	32,437	10.8	4,675	7.1
Handicapped	16,932	5.6	7,311	11.1
Welfare	23,154	7.7	23,151	35.0

SERVICES

	TOTAL APPS. AVAIL.	% OF TOTAL	ECON. DISAD. APPS. AVAIL.	% OF TOTAL
Total	300,978	100.0	66,072	100.0
New Applicants	192,149	63.8	28,093	42.5
Renewals	64,627	21.5	12,839	19.4
Counseled	10,683	3.5	6,293	9.5
Tested	21,818	7.2	3,573	5.4
Enrolled in Training	6,287	2.1	3,720	5.6
CETA Institutional	3,149	1.0	2,725	4.1
Job Development Attempts Made	26,404	8.8	5,421	8.2
Ref. To Supp. Servc.	20,581	6.8	7,711	11.7
Referred To Job	109,980	36.5	22,288	33.7
Placed on Job	54,066	18.0	14,584	22.1
Nonagricultural	47,732	15.9	13,773	20.8
Over 3 Days	44,304	14.7	13,313	20.1
Over 150 Days	32,782	10.9	6,186	9.4

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis, ESARS Tables 6, A18, and 91.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1982

CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTRANTS	TOTAL REGISTRANTS	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL REGISTRANTS
Total	21,570	1,292	6.0
Age			
Under 22	2,604	165	6.3
22-44	15,916	1,061	6.7
45 & Over	3,050	66	2.2
Sex			
Male	1,131	50	4.4
Female	20,439	1,242	6.1
Highest School Grade Completed			
Less than High School	14,240	658	4.6
High School and Above	7,330	634	8.6
Ethnic Group			
White	3,930	242	6.2
Black	17,510	1,045	6.0

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1982

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS	TOTAL APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO JOBS		INDIVIDUALS PLACED				INDIV. COUNS.	INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN TRAINING	INDIVIDUALS TESTED	APPLICANTS FOR WHOM JDA's* WERE MADE
		TOTAL	NONAG.	TOTAL	PERCENT OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL TOTAL	NONAGRICULTURAL OVER 3 DAYS				
TOTAL	300,978	109,980	103,657	54,066	18.0	47,732	44,304	10,683	6,287	21,818	26,404
AGE											
Under 22	72,581	32,206	29,853	20,285	6.7	17,916	17,146	3,244	2,813	5,684	3,691
22-39	169,570	60,717	58,071	25,984	8.6	23,323	21,466	5,918	3,052	13,529	15,891
40 & Older	58,827	17,057	15,733	7,797	2.6	6,493	5,692	1,521	422	2,605	6,822
SEX											
Male	147,870	58,339	54,264	28,946	9.6	24,925	22,346	5,324	3,052	7,961	17,978
Female	153,108	51,641	49,393	25,120	8.3	22,807	20,958	5,359	3,235	13,857	8,426
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED											
Less Than High School	121,033	39,807	35,292	22,973	7.6	18,452	17,353	3,798	2,342	3,996	7,885
High School and Above	179,945	70,173	68,365	31,093	10.3	29,280	26,951	6,885	3,945	17,822	18,519
RESIDENCE											
Urban	111,876	42,125	40,460	20,148	6.7	18,500	16,903	5,404	2,332	7,943	10,352
Rural	189,102	67,855	63,197	33,918	11.3	29,232	27,401	5,279	3,955	13,875	16,052
ETHNIC GROUP											
White	161,485	59,591	58,408	25,812	8.6	24,702	22,886	4,665	2,876	12,758	15,638
Black	135,272	48,292	44,130	26,773	8.9	22,526	20,945	5,840	3,363	8,862	10,367
VETERAN	32,437	16,549	16,308	7,039	2.3	6,801	6,448	2,347	568	2,227	12,364
Disabled	1,665	903	891	406	0.1	391	367	315	24	98	695
Vietnam Era	16,167	8,655	8,567	3,708	1.2	3,621	3,467	1,117	267	1,166	6,111
HANDICAPPED	16,932	5,312	5,230	2,541	0.8	2,460	2,292	2,088	285	843	2,340
CETA	16,196	9,767	9,733	8,119	2.7	8,082	7,871	3,038	2,103	1,629	958
MIGRANTS	2,462	2,341	30	2,329	0.8	13	12	40	2	1	305
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	122,269	29,225	28,964	8,961	3.0	8,745	8,265	2,253	1,030	5,314	10,353
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	66,072	22,288	21,533	14,584	4.8	13,773	13,313	6,293	3,720	3,573	5,421

*JDA-Job Development Attempts

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis, ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6

1/ ESARS-Employment Security Automated Reporting System

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN EASRS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

		YOUTH-UNDER 22		45 YEARS AND OLDER		MINORITY		VETERAN		CETA	
SERVICES RENDERED	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
New Applicants	192,149	48,138	25.1	23,932	12.5	79,535	41.4	21,777	11.3	9,489	4.9
Applicants Renewed	64,627	17,383	26.9	7,775	12.0	34,465	53.3	6,865	10.6	N/A	---
Counseled	10,683	3,244	30.4	989	9.3	6,004	56.2	2,347	22.0	3,038	28.4
Tested	21,818	5,684	26.1	1,419	6.5	9,035	41.4	2,227	10.2	1,629	7.5
Enrolled In Training	6,287	2,813	44.7	201	3.2	3,404	54.1	568	9.0	2,103	33.4
Job Development Contacts Made	26,404	3,691	14.0	4,815	18.2	10,740	40.7	12,364	46.8	958	3.6
Referred To Jobs	109,980	32,206	29.3	11,032	10.0	50,217	45.7	16,549	15.0	9,767	8.9
Nonagricultural	103,657	29,853	28.8	10,119	9.8	45,099	43.5	16,308	15.7	9,733	9.4
Agricultural	7,486	2,663	35.6	1,025	13.7	5,832	77.9	465	6.2	N/A	---
Placed On Jobs	54,066	20,285	37.5	5,079	9.4	28,158	52.1	7,039	13.0	8,119	15.0
Nonagricultural	47,732	17,916	37.5	4,179	8.8	22,957	48.1	6,801	14.2	8,082	16.9
Over 3 Days	44,304	17,146	38.7	3,601	8.1	21,355	48.2	6,448	14.6	7,871	17.8
Agricultural	6,744	2,508	37.2	956	14.2	5,516	81.8	296	4.4	81	1.2
After Counseling	3,153	1,153	36.6	193	6.1	1,929	61.2	637	20.2	1,036	32.9
After Job Development	5,071	1,333	26.3	585	11.5	2,225	43.9	1,130	22.3	448	8.8
Inactivated	233,600	62,001	26.5	28,639	12.3	109,572	46.9	23,810	10.2	14,646	6.3
With Positive Terminal Service 1/	56,230	21,651	38.5	5,030	8.9	30,021	53.4	7,066	12.6	9,099	16.2
With Other Service	78,371	17,629	22.5	8,938	11.4	33,375	42.6	14,413	18.4	2,776	3.5
With No Service	98,999	22,721	23.0	14,671	14.8	46,176	46.6	2,331	2.4	2,771	2.8
Active File (9-30-82)	97,283	16,560	17.0	14,494	14.9	44,073	45.3	12,186	12.5	3,274	3.4

1/ Positive Terminal Service Includes Job Placement or Enrollment In Training.

N/A-Not Available

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis, ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 91

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1982

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	FEMALE		VETERANS		YOUTH-UNDER 22		MINORITY		ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	
			TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
ALL OCCUPATIONS	88,251	100.0	44,955	100.0	11,460	100.0	13,650	100.0	39,899	100.0	16,976	100.0
PROF., TECH., & MGR.	7,877	8.9	3,800	8.5	1,565	13.7	339	2.5	2,045	5.1	577	3.4
CLERICAL & SALES	17,299	19.6	13,762	30.6	1,393	12.2	3,266	23.9	5,886	14.8	2,936	17.3
SERVICES	12,640	14.3	9,205	20.5	860	7.5	2,082	15.3	9,088	22.8	5,302	31.2
FARM & FISHERY	917	1.0	255	0.6	64	0.6	161	1.2	579	1.5	268	1.6
PROCESSING	2,827	3.2	1,088	2.4	351	3.1	321	2.4	1,359	3.4	328	1.9
MACHINE TRADE	13,610	15.4	5,651	12.6	2,040	17.8	1,592	11.7	5,063	12.7	1,445	8.5
BENCH WORK	6,971	7.9	5,568	12.4	265	2.3	809	5.9	3,430	8.6	1,086	6.4
STRUCTURAL WORK	12,191	13.8	504	1.1	2,923	25.5	1,740	12.7	4,334	10.9	1,247	7.3
MISCELLANEOUS	9,577	10.9	1,924	4.3	1,807	15.8	1,569	11.5	5,122	12.8	1,427	8.4

1/ For Period Ending September 30, 1982.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN CETA/WORK EXPERIENCE OPENINGS BY PLANNING DISTRICT AS REPORTED IN ESARS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

		FEMALE		ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED		BLACK		VETERANS		YOUTH-UNDER 22	
PLANNING DISTRICT	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
STATE TOTAL	6,994	3,737	53.4	6,659	95.2	6,210	88.8	70	1.0	6,353	90.8
PLANNING DISTRICT I	1,790	884	49.4	1,717	95.9	1,466	81.9	22	1.2	1,636	91.4
PLANNING DISTRICT II	568	300	52.8	496	87.3	511	90.0	4	0.7	509	89.6
PLANNING DISTRICT III	553	247	44.7	478	86.4	498	90.1	1	0.2	537	97.1
PLANNING DISTRICT IV	1,443	835	57.9	1,380	95.6	1,320	91.5	0	0.0	1,375	95.3
PLANNING DISTRICT V	508	255	50.2	474	93.3	460	90.6	9	1.8	401	78.9
PLANNING DISTRICT VI	131	78	59.5	121	92.4	114	87.0	5	3.8	89	67.9
PLANNING DISTRICT VII	871	483	55.5	842	96.7	771	88.5	24	2.8	713	81.9
PLANNING DISTRICT VIII	303	185	61.1	285	94.1	247	81.5	1	0.3	266	87.8
PLANNING DISTRICT IX	918	502	54.7	913	99.5	872	95.0	3	0.3	901	98.1
PLANNING DISTRICT X	419	232	55.4	404	96.4	389	92.8	5	1.2	355	84.7

NOTE: The sum of all Planning Districts will be larger than the State Total figure because a local office may serve more than one Planning District.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982

OCCUPATION	ACTIVE APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	ACTIVE APPLICANTS (09-30-82)	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		APPLICANTS AVAILABLE PER OPENINGS RECEIVED	ACTIVE APPLICANTS PER UNFILLED OPENINGS	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	UNFILLED			
Professional, Technical and Managerial	21,265	7,877	39,627	297	0.5	26.5	$4.16
Clerical	41,164	14,285	12,326	526	3.3	27.2	3.80
Sales	8,792	3,014	2,650	286	3.3	10.5	3.99
Domestic	3,761	1,185	2,102	89	1.8	13.3	3.66
Other Service	31,311	11,455	12,450	687	2.5	16.7	3.64
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	3,261	917	1,283	55	2.5	16.7	3.41
Processing	6,607	2,827	1,783	54	3.7	52.4	4.31
Machine Trades	31,744	13,610	4,907	444	6.5	30.7	5.25
Bench Work	17,499	6,971	6,002	483	2.9	14.4	3.96
Structural Work	32,404	12,191	10,168	277	3.2	44.0	5.05
Motor Freight and Transportation	8,654	3,119	1,623	62	5.3	50.3	4.66
Packaging and Material Handling	15,859	6,134	6,715	264	2.4	23.2	3.96
Miscellaneous	877	324	213	12	4.1	27.0	4.70

SOURCE: ESARS Tables B07 and 96, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
003161014	Electronics Technician	171	38	26	0	4.5	7.27
029261010	Laboratory Tester	138	20	17	0	6.9	5.09
045107010	Counselor	441	31	19	1	14.2	4.97
075374010	Nurse, General Duty	98	49	28	9	2.0	6.58
079367010	Medical Assistant	142	13	10	0	10.9	5.80
079371010	Dental Assistant	226	11	5	0	20.5	3.42
079374010	Emergency Medical Technician	311	59	39	1	5.3	4.65
090227010	Faculty Member, College or University	189	69	38	2	2.7	9.97
091227010	Teacher, Secondary School	578	17,358	17,314	1	0.0	4.13
092227010	Teacher, Elementary School	653	14,482	14,438	0	0.0	4.08
159124010	Counselor, Camp	28	27	26	0	1.0	3.09
160167010	Accountant	415	40	18	1	10.4	6.93
162157038	Purchasing Agent	245	20	6	1	12.2	7.86
163167018	Manager, Sales	265	14	7	0	18.9	4.19
165067010	Public-Relations Representative	165	5	1	0	33.0	6.39
169167010	Administrative Assistant	657	32	20	1	20.5	5.41
169167034	Manager, Office	499	28	17	2	17.8	5.22
185167014	Manager, Automobile Service Station	133	11	5	0	12.1	4.43
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	1,396	86	36	4	16.2	4.51
187167106	Manager, Food Service	747	112	52	7	6.7	4.92
187167186	Residence Supervisor	84	98	98	1	0.9	4.12
189167034	Security Officer	133	24	13	5	5.5	4.77
195107010	Caseworker	184	7	4	0	26.3	4.89
195107022	Social Group Worker	139	10	6	0	13.9	4.04
201362010	Legal Secretary	505	156	92	3	3.2	4.23
201362014	Medical Secretary	106	25	19	1	4.2	4.37
201362030	Secretary	2,868	639	411	12	4.5	4.50
203362010	Clerk-Typist	841	468	370	10	1.8	4.28
203582030	Keypunch Operator	715	120	89	2	6.0	4.64
203582066	Typist	86	91	65	0	0.9	4.00

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
205367054	Survey Worker	61	36	33	0	1.7	3.71
206362010	File Clerk I	322	59	54	0	5.5	3.49
209562010	Clerk, General	6,027	3,128	2,820	76	1.9	3.44
209587026	Mail Clerk	128	19	12	0	6.7	4.50
210382014	Bookkeeper I	1,322	205	120	0	6.4	4.48
210382018	Bookkeeper II	444	34	21	2	13.1	4.82
211362010	Cashier I	1,828	272	223	1	6.7	3.40
211362018	Teller	411	198	138	0	2.1	3.74
211462010	Cashier II	4,241	1,166	1,015	125	3.6	3.37
213362010	Computer Operator	421	66	35	4	6.4	5.06
214382014	Billing Typist	69	35	19	0	2.0	4.14
215482010	Payroll Clerk	212	31	13	0	6.8	5.55
216482010	Accounting Clerk	902	168	107	3	5.4	4.39
217382010	Proof-Machine Operator	50	42	39	0	1.2	3.70
219362010	Administrative Clerk	4,422	1,243	959	26	3.6	3.92
222387058	Stock Clerk	1,144	244	206	1	4.7	3.72
235462010	Central-Office Operator	134	53	4	0	2.5	4.14
235662022	Telephone Operator	272	51	30	1	5.3	3.99
237367038	Receptionist	1,177	194	135	1	6.1	3.77
238362010	Hotel Clerk	260	133	64	0	2.0	3.54
249367074	Teacher Aide II	910	983	974	2	0.9	3.58
250257010	Sales Agent, Insurance	308	212	74	56	1.5	4.28
261357050	Salesperson, Men's and Boy's Clothing	102	21	12	0	4.9	3.53
261357062	Salesperson, Shoes	186	57	32	0	3.3	3.39
261357066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel and Accessories	365	70	39	1	5.2	3.45
273353010	Salesperson, Automobiles	235	31	14	1	7.6	2.41
279357050	Salesperson, General Hardware	135	31	12	0	4.4	3.65
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	1,371	500	296	5	2.7	3.40
279357062	Salesperson, Parts	163	43	17	1	3.8	3.88
290477014	Sales Clerk	1,499	317	248	3	4.7	3.40

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
290477018	Sales Clerk, Food	198	89	60	0	2.2	3.52
292353010	Driver, Sales Route	672	131	80	1	5.1	4.67
292483010	Coin Collector	117	58	41	2	2.0	3.80
299137010	Manager, Department	232	22	16	1	10.5	4.24
299357014	Telephone Solicitor	93	93	49	6	1.0	2.69
301474010	House Worker, General	1,856	568	425	5	3.3	3.52
309677010	Companion	360	198	83	56	1.8	2.63
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	582	804	685	14	0.7	3.33
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	2,230	644	414	16	3.5	2.74
311677010	Cafeteria Attendant	265	64	50	3	4.1	3.09
312474010	Bartender	252	92	61	2	2.7	3.53
313361014	Cook, Hotel & Restaurant	1,946	668	477	21	2.9	3.52
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	1,448	304	225	3	4.8	3.37
313361026	Cook, Specialty	36	37	24	0	1.0	3.80
313381010	Baker	59	37	21	2	1.6	3.65
315361010	Cook	635	81	49	1	7.8	3.43
316684018	Meat Cutter	324	31	19	0	10.5	5.43
317684014	Pantry Goods Maker	213	18	7	3	11.8	3.48
317687010	Cook Helper	160	34	26	0	4.7	3.41
318687010	Kitchen Helper	2,309	975	838	33	2.4	3.36
323687010	Cleaner, Hospital	272	39	34	0	7.0	3.48
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	2,101	576	431	18	3.6	3.39
332271010	Cosmetologist	206	12	3	1	17.2	2.31
355674014	Nurse Aide	3,001	362	308	32	8.3	3.45
355674018	Orderly	239	44	37	1	5.4	3.45
355677010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	323	107	102	1	3.0	3.40
359677010	Attendant, Children's Institution	290	107	52	50	2.7	3.51
359677018	Nursery School Attendant	814	160	137	1	5.1	3.27
363682018	Presser, Machine	365	33	17	2	11.1	3.61
363684018	Presser, Hand	227	15	11	0	15.1	3.35

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS FILLED	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE	APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
372667018	Correction Officer	107	314	291	19	0.3	5.09
372667034	Guard, Security	678	522	438	12	1.3	3.72
372667038	Merchant Patroller	460	158	135	4	2.9	3.83
373364010	Fire Fighter	66	25	15	0	2.6	4.93
375263014	Police Officer I	169	26	7	1	6.5	4.65
382664010	Janitor	1,136	1,001	874	88	1.1	3.46
389684010	Exterminator	56	51	41	1	1.1	3.92
408161010	Landscape Gardener	149	102	95	4	1.5	3.46
452364010	Forester Aide	32	51	39	9	0.6	3.55
521685334	Stemmer, Machine	1	39	39	0	0.0	3.35
529686014	Cannery Worker	69	455	469	1	0.2	5.27
556685038	Injection-Molding Mark Tender	116	27	6	1	4.3	4.01
557382010	Extruder Operator	105	87	84	1	1.2	4.48
558585014	Chemical Operator II	153	47	39	1	3.3	5.47
589685102	Yarn Textering-Machine Operator	214	4	2	0	53.5	3.65
600280022	Machinist	709	140	84	16	5.1	6.05
600380018	Machine Set-Up Operator	159	13	9	0	12.2	5.45
604685026	Lathe Operator Production	116	5	4	0	23.2	5.71
609685018	Production-Machine Tender	1,476	846	764	122	1.7	5.16
615482022	Punch-Press Operator I	117	4	3	0	29.2	4.08
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	1,348	286	160	9	4.7	4.24
620261022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	126	24	17	0	5.2	6.70
621281014	Airframe-and-Power-Plant Mechanic	106	5	3	1	21.2	6.55
625281010	Diesel Mechanic	330	42	17	1	7.9	6.03
625281034	Small-Engine Mechinic	101	20	11	0	5.0	3.10
637261014	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer	325	105	56	4	3.1	5.66
637664010	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer Helper	117	19	16	0	6.2	4.34
638281014	Maintenance Mechanic	915	223	166	10	4.1	5.47
638281018	Millwright	463	78	50	8	5.9	8.65

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
638684018	Maintenance-Mechanic Helper	85	27	23	1	3.1	4.11
639281018	Sewing-Machine Repairer	95	35	15	0	2.7	5.83
680685018	Middle-Card Tender	398	16	12	0	24.9	4.63
681685154	Yarn Winder	631	34	27	0	18.6	3.66
682685010	Spinner, Frame	1,410	73	59	0	19.3	4.92
683682038	Weaver	2,023	183	168	5	11.1	4.97
683686010	Battery Loader	840	16	16	0	52.5	4.61
684684010	Stocking Inspector	33	36	29	0	0.9	3.51
685665014	Knitting-Machine Operator	538	40	33	0	13.4	4.48
710681010	Assembler	118	41	51	0	2.9	3.95
712687010	Assembler, Hospital Supplies	30	68	68	0	0.4	4.60
726684018	Electronics Assembler	576	894	759	135	0.6	3.59
727687022	Assembler, Dry Cell and Battery	148	6	6	0	24.7	4.98
729687010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories I	86	44	54	0	2.0	4.04
739687030	Assembler, Small Products	138	116	126	0	1.2	3.71
741684026	Painter, Spray I	224	41	30	6	5.5	5.25
754687010	Laborer, General	16	32	29	3	0.5	3.35
759584010	Rubber-Goods Inspector Tester	29	125	113	9	0.2	4.54
780381018	Furniture Upholsterer	52	68	57	3	0.8	4.33
785261010	Alteration Tailor	102	40	16	2	2.6	3.29
787682046	Sewing-Machine Operator	3,597	895	770	93	4.0	3.38
789687070	Garment Inspection	507	18	12	0	28.2	3.52
804281010	Sheet Metal Worker	723	86	61	1	8.4	5.62
806481014	Assembler, Internal Combustion Engine	109	1	1	0	109.0	4.10
807381010	Automobile-Body Repairer	350	56	31	1	6.2	4.09
809687022	Laborer, Shipyard	30	40	37	0	0.8	3.58
819384010	Welder, Combination	780	105	84	1	7.4	7.53
819684010	Welder, Production Line	89	32	29	0	2.8	4.28
824261010	Electrician	1,449	410	315	4	3.5	7.20
827684010	Appliance Assembler, Line	207	33	32	1	6.3	4.29

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
828281010	Electronics Mechanic	355	58	33	2	6.1	6.99
829281014	Electrical Repairer	172	77	59	4	2.2	4.03
840381010	Painter	1,395	334	271	9	4.2	5.21
844364010	Cement Mason	558	108	85	0	5.2	7.13
850683010	Bulldozer Operator I	129	30	25	1	4.3	7.38
859683010	Operating Engineer	865	109	90	5	7.9	7.39
860281010	Carpenter, Maintenance	63	89	25	48	0.7	3.53
860381022	Carpenter	3,059	987	805	7	3.1	6.25
861381018	Bricklayer	624	61	42	0	10.2	6.96
862381018	Pipe Fitter	955	98	88	1	9.7	9.16
862381030	Plumber	348	103	75	0	3.4	6.85
862684014	Laborer, Construction or Leak Gang	113	40	36	0	2.8	3.88
866381010	Roofer	370	122	85	2	3.0	4.28
869664014	Construction Worker I	5,164	2,972	2,776	23	1.7	4.04
899281014	Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	183	28	19	0	6.5	6.56
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	685	445	360	3	1.5	3.74
899684022	Maintenance Repairer Helper, Factory or Mill	60	262	259	0	0.2	3.40
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	2,486	290	185	12	8.6	5.09
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	1,962	204	138	2	9.6	4.38
906683022	Truck Driver, Light	1,089	270	199	2	4.0	5.39
913463010	Bus Driver	396	38	29	0	10.4	3.66
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	552	103	66	3	5.4	3.54
919687014	Cleaner II	270	93	73	0	2.9	3.02
920587018	Packager, Hand	2,623	610	584	15	4.3	3.95
920685078	Packager, Machine	329	88	78	6	3.7	4.25
920687014	Bagger	176	60	42	0	2.9	3.47
929687030	Material Handler	6,787	4,641	4,429	126	1.5	3.95

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Mid-week insured unemployment for 1982 exhibited an average increase of 19,100 over 1981, thus showing the continued effects of recession on South Carolina's economy. Union County recorded the highest rate of 11.9%, followed by Marlboro and Saluda at 9.6%.

Characteristics of the insured unemployed in the Regular UI program for 1982 revealed a 30.7% increase in average volume over 1981, emphasizing South Carolina's declining economy. The manufacturing industry, the mainstay of the state's economy, registered the largest annual average insured unemployment with 20,300, representing 47.2% of the total annual average of 43,000 for all industries. Male claimants made up 56.7% of the total insured unemployed, an increase of 1.2% over 1981, while female claimants dropped to 43.3%. Current duration of the unemployed showed that almost half were on the unemployment rolls for 5-14 weeks.

In terms of occupational category, machine trades accounted for the largest portion of the insured unemployed at 20.0%, an increase of 2.2% over the previous year. The strong connection between machine trades and the depressed manufacturing industry helps explain the large number of insured unemployed in this occupational category. Following closely behind machine trades were structural work and clerical/sales, with 17.2% and 15.1%, respectively.

Almost half (49.5%) of the insured unemployed were in the 22-34 age group. Less work experience and job seniority among these relatively young workers probably were the main reasons for the large number of insured unemployed in this age group.

TABLE 1

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1982
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	52,000	4.6			
ABBEVILLE	500	6.6	GREENWOOD	1,400	6.3
AIKEN	1,600	3.9	HAMPTON	300	5.7
ALLENDALE	200	7.1	HORRY	2,100	4.9
ANDERSON*	2,700	5.4	JASPER	200	4.5
BAMBERG	300	5.6	KERSHAW	900	6.1
BARNWELL	400	5.8	LANCASTER	1,500	7.4
BEAUFORT	500	2.5	LAURENS	1,200	5.9
BERKELEY	1,000	3.1	LEE	300	4.8
CALHOUN	200	3.6	LEXINGTON	1,500	2.6
CHARLESTON	2,400	2.7	MCCORMICK	200	7.6
CHEROKEE	900	4.7	MARION	800	6.8
CHESTER	1,000	8.0	MARLBORO	800	9.6
CHESTERFIELD	800	5.1	NEWBERRY	700	5.4
CLARENDON	400	4.9	OCONEE	1,200	7.4
COLLETON	500	5.6	ORANGEBURG	1,400	5.3
DARLINGTON	1,100	5.4	PICKENS	1,500	5.2
DILLON	500	5.0	RICHLAND	2,300	2.4
DORCHESTER	600	3.4	SALUDA	500	9.6
EDGEFIELD	300	4.7	SPARTANBURG	4,000	4.9
FAIRFIELD	300	3.6	SUMTER	1,100	4.3
FLORENCE*	1,700	4.4	UNION	1,300	11.9
GEORGETOWN	1,000	7.9	WILLIAMSBURG	700	5.8
GREENVILLE	5,100	4.0	YORK*	2,000	4.5

SMSA's

CHARLESTON/ N. CHARLESTON	4,000	2.9
COLUMBIA	3,800	2.4
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	10,600	4.4

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/82, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* These areas were named SMSA's on June 19, 1981. Since each newly named SMSA encompasses only the designated county, SMSA totals are the same as county totals.

SCESC
R&A/UI

TABLE 2

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1981
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	32,900	2.9			
ABBEVILLE	300	3.9	GREENWOOD	700	3.1
AIKEN	800	2.0	HAMPTON	200	3.8
ALLENDALE	100	3.6	HORRY	1,300	3.2
ANDERSON*	1,800	3.5	JASPER	100	2.2
BAMBERG	100	1.8	KERSHAW	500	3.4
BARNWELL	300	4.3	LANCASTER	500	2.5
BEAUFORT	400	2.2	LAURENS	700	3.3
BERKELEY	700	2.2	LEE	200	3.3
CALHOUN	100	1.8	LEXINGTON	1,100	1.9
CHARLESTON	1,700	2.0	MCCORMICK	200	7.0
CHEROKEE	600	3.0	MARION	600	4.9
CHESTER	500	4.0	MARLBORO	500	5.9
CHESTERFIELD	400	2.6	NEWBERRY	300	2.3
CLARENDON	300	3.7	OCONEE	700	4.3
COLLETON	500	5.6	ORANGEBURG	1,000	3.7
DARLINGTON	700	3.4	PICKENS	900	3.1
DILLON	400	4.1	RICHLAND	1,800	1.8
DORCHESTER	500	2.9	SALUDA	300	5.7
EDGEFIELD	200	3.3	SPARTANBURG	2,500	3.0
FAIRFIELD	200	2.3	SUMTER	800	3.1
FLORENCE*	1,100	2.9	UNION	700	6.3
GEORGETOWN	700	5.4	WILLIAMSBURG	500	3.9
GREENVILLE	3,000	2.4	YORK*	1,100	2.5

MSA's

CHARLESTON/ N. CHARLESTON	2,900	2.2
COLUMBIA	2,900	1.9
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	6,400	2.7

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/81, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* These areas were named SMSA's on June 19, 1981. Since each newly named SMSA encompasses only the designated county, SMSA totals are the same as county totals.

SCESC
R&A/UI

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY BY SEX AND CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1982

INDUSTRY	INSURED UNEMPLOYED (ANNUAL AVERAGE) NUMBER	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	43,000	100.0	24,400	18,600	12,700	19,400	10,900
CONSTRUCTION	7,000	16.3	6,300	700	2,300	3,100	1,600
MANUFACTURING	20,300	47.2	10,400	9,900	5,600	9,200	5,500
TRANSPORTATION	1,300	3.0	1,100	200	400	600	300
TRADE	6,800	15.8	3,500	3,300	2,100	3,000	1,700
FINANCE	1,100	2.6	400	700	300	500	300
SERVICES	5,200	12.1	1,900	3,300	1,600	2,400	1,200
ADM.	700	1.6	400	300	200	300	200
AGR. & MINING	600	1.4	400	200	200	300	100

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report
1/ Excludes 114's (mass claims)

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
OCCUPATION BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1982

OCCUPATION	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	PERCENT	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	43,000	100.0	12,700	19,400	10,900
PROF., TECH., MANG.	3,800	8.8	1,200	1,700	900
CLERICAL/SALES	6,500	15.1	2,000	2,800	1,700
SERVICES	4,300	10.0	1,300	2,000	1,000
FARM., FISH., ETC.	600	1.4	200	300	100
PROCESSING	2,100	4.9	500	1,000	600
MACHINE TRADE	8,600	20.0	2,300	3,900	2,400
BENCH WORK	4,700	10.9	1,400	2,100	1,200
STRUCTURAL WORK	7,400	17.2	2,300	3,400	1,700
MISCELLANEOUS	5,000	11.7	1,500	2,200	1,300

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report
1/ Excludes 114's (mass claims)

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1982

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		AGE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	UNDER 45	OVER 45
TOTAL ALL	43,000	100.0	33,600	9,400
1-4	12,700	29.5	10,200	2,500
5-14	19,400	45.1	15,200	4,200
15 & Over	10,900	25.4	8,200	2,700
TOTAL MALE	24,400	56.7	19,000	5,400
1-4	7,400	17.2	5,900	1,500
5-14	10,900	25.3	8,500	2,400
15 & Over	6,100	14.2	4,600	1,500
TOTAL FEMALE	18,600	43.3	14,600	4,000
1-4	5,300	12.3	4,300	1,000
5-14	8,500	19.8	6,700	1,800
15 & Over	4,800	11.2	3,600	1,200

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report

1/ Excludes 114's (mass claims)

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1982

AGE	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	43,000	100.0	24,400	100.0	18,600	100.0
UNDER 22	3,800	8.9	2,300	9.4	1,500	8.1
22-34	21,300	49.5	12,100	49.6	9,200	49.4
35-44	8,500	19.8	4,600	18.9	3,900	21.0
45-54	5,600	13.0	3,200	13.1	2,400	12.9
55-64	3,200	7.4	1,900	7.8	1,300	7.0
65 & Over	600	1.4	300	1.2	300	1.6

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report

1/ Excludes 114's (mass claims)

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

Beyond the obvious impact of recessionary influences on the ability of people to get and keep jobs, there are many other barriers to employment. These barriers are ever-present--even within a healthy economic environment. Certain groups within the labor force continually face them. The barriers range from inadequate job skills and experience to personal and family problems. Recognizing the existence and extent of such barriers to employment is essential in the development of useful employment and training programs.

This section should help to identify prevalent employment barriers faced by individuals in target groups most in need of employment and training services. Included are typical barriers to employment and their rankings in relationship to seven target groups. The groups considered are: economically disadvantaged, veterans, minorities, youth, females, handicapped, and dislocated workers.

Information in this section is based mainly on input from experienced Employment Service (ES) and CETA counselors and other professional staff. These individuals represent a reliable source for this type of information since they work directly with job applicants, employers, human service agencies, and community leaders across the state. The information in this section is reviewed each year and modified, if necessary, to reflect the changing work force and economy.

A. ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The Department of Labor currently defines an "economically disadvantaged" individual as a person who is either: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family whose income for the previous six months on an annualized basis does not exceed the poverty level or 70% of the lower living standard income level; or (3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made. In addition, a person can be considered economically disadvantaged if he/she is handicapped or is a resident or outpatient of a mental hospital, prison, rehabilitation center or other such facility, if such status presents significant barriers to employment.

When the JTPA program becomes fully operational on October 1, 1983, a new "economically disadvantaged" definition for JTPA purposes will be instituted. Although similar in scope, the new definition will include special segments defined by the Governor under JTPA guidelines.

The barriers determined to be most prevalent among the economically disadvantaged are listed below in order of their ranking and discussed briefly.

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Basic Education
3-Transportation
4-Child Care
5-Lack of Work Experience
6-Poor Work Record
7-Lack of Vocational Goal
8-Lack of Interpersonal Skills
9-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
10-Poor Attitude

Other barriers of lesser consequence were: police records, obsolete skills, and lack of confidence.

Lack of skills is considered to be the single most prevalent barrier to employment among the economically disadvantaged. Because of their backgrounds and financial status, these individuals often have not received the opportunity to obtain job skills that would help them maintain gainful employment. A closely related problem, the lack of basic education is ranked second. Without a sound basic educational background, it is difficult or even impossible for these individuals to obtain marketable skills. Because they may not possess a certain functional level of education, the disadvantaged are often unable to acquire these skills, whether they are offered on the job or in a classroom.

The third barrier noted is lack of transportation. Because of their financial situations, many disadvantaged persons are unable to afford reliable transportation of their own. Public transportation often cannot be arranged for particular locations or job schedules, making transportation a definite barrier to employment.

Another increasingly important issue for workers is child care arrangements. This is ranked fourth among employment barriers faced by the economically disadvantaged. This problem has become very prominent because of the trend toward larger numbers of women in the labor force in recent years. A large proportion of the economically disadvantaged population is comprised of female heads of households, many with small children. These women work to support their families, so they are faced with making arrangements for their children during work hours. In addition, more men in the work force are taking on child care responsibilities, as the result of dual careers, divorce, or death of their spouses. Child care facilities available in most areas are expensive, often representing one third or more of a worker's net pay. For this reason, child care responsibilities represent a genuine barrier to employment for the economically disadvantaged.

Ranked fifth among the barriers, lack of work experience is closely related to all other barriers faced by the disadvantaged. Because of the many problems that have blocked their efforts to maintain gainful employment, they have often been unable to build up sufficient levels of work experience to qualify them for available jobs. Also resulting from the other barriers is a poor work record, which is ranked sixth. Because of their difficulties in the job market, the work records of the disadvantaged often show short-term employment followed by extended time gaps between jobs. The remaining problems that are identified in relation to the economically disadvantaged generally relate to the main barriers already discussed.

B. VETERANS

For CETA and Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) purposes, a veteran is defined as a person who either: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge; or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability.

The ten most intensive employment problems among veterans are as follows:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Work Experience
3-Unrealistic Wage Expectations
4-Insufficient Job Training
5-Poor Work Record
6-Poor Attitude
7-Employer Attitude
8-Transportation
9-Obsolete Skills
10-Lack of Basic Education

Barriers also identified as affecting veteran employment to a lesser degree are age and lack of employment interview skills.

Lack of skills and work experience are recognized as major barriers faced by veterans returning to the civilian labor force. Many veterans have serious problems in marketing their military skills and experience in civilian industry. Their military backgrounds often do not fit smoothly into skill areas required for available jobs. Unrealistic wage expectations is ranked third in significance. Because of their years of military skills and experience, many veterans expect to receive wages equal to or higher than what they received while in active service. However, this is often not the case in reality. In fact, veterans are sometimes only offered entry-level wages because of their lack of experience in civilian work.

The fourth barrier noted is insufficient job training. Again this is related to the fact that military training may not be considered appropriate for certain civilian jobs. Poor work record is cited as the fifth most important barrier. This problem is often the result of a combination of the other difficulties faced by veterans in the civilian labor market.

The attitude of both the veteran and the employer are also ranked high among significant barriers. The attitudes of veterans may be affected by such things as feelings of bitterness and disappointment from serving during wartime and returning home to face readjustment to civilian life. On the other hand, employers may be unwilling to recognize military experience and skills as a basis for successful performance in civilian jobs. Both of these types of negative attitudes can have a detrimental effect on veterans seeking employment.

C. MINORITIES

In this case, the "minorities" target group includes all individuals who are classified as other than "white, not hispanic."

The following barriers are considered to be most prevalent among members of minority groups:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Basic Education
3-Transportation
4-Child Care
5-Poor Work Record
6-Lack of Work Experience
7-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
8-Lack of Vocational Goals
9-Race
10-Employer Attitude

Other barriers noted to be of lesser importance are insufficient job training, unrealistic wage expectations, and lack of interpersonal skills.

Many of the dominant barriers among minorities are the same as those noted for the economically disadvantaged, since the two groups overlap in many cases. Lack of skills and basic education again surface as the most serious problems. Transporation and child care are also ranked high. Child care is especially significant since a rapidly increasing number of minority women are being classified as heads of households.

Poor work record and lack of work experience are ranked fifth and sixth, respectively. These two problems are closely interrelated with the lack of skills and education previously mentioned. The difficulties faced by minority individuals in maintaining gainful employment contribute to their lack of work experience and poor work records. The work records of minority workers are often characterized by periods of short-term employment punctuated by extended time gaps between jobs.

Race and employer attitudes are also considered among the top ten barriers to employment for minorities. An example of how these factors affect employment is the case where an employer allows his opinion of a minority applicant to be influenced by perceived stereotypes connected with the applicant's racial group. Such problems can have a negative effect on a minority individual's chances for employment.

D. YOUTH

By definition, an individual in this target group is under 22 years of age.

The ten most significant barriers recognized among youths are:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Work Experience
3-Lack of Basic Education
4-Age
5-Transportation
6-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
7-Lack of Vocational Goals
8-Employer Attitude
9-Insufficient Job Training
10-Lack of Interpersonal Skills

Other problems noted to be of some significance are unrealistic wage expectations and poor attitude.

Many of the problems faced by youth in the labor market are unique. Some young people are looking for part-time or summer jobs while still in school and others are seeking career-oriented employment for the first time after finishing school. Because these young people are still in school or have recently graduated, they lack job skills and work experience. These items are ranked as the top two barriers to employment for youth. Several other major barriers noted are also related to the fact that youth are relative newcomers to the world of work. These include lack of employment interview skills, lack of vocational goals, and lack of interpersonal skills.

Age is considered to be a deterrent to employment in some cases. Employers may feel that certain jobs are too strenuous or too technical to be handled by younger workers. They may also feel that they would get higher productivity from older workers with more job experience. Transportation is also recognized as a barrier. Many young job-seekers, especially those still in school, are dependent on their families or public transportation. It is often difficult for them to arrange such transportation for particular locations or job schedules.

E. WOMEN

Labor market activity among women has increased steadily in recent years. Many women are now deciding to postpone marriage and families to further their education and careers. There has been a rapid increase in the number of working mothers in the labor force. In addition, a growing number of women who have been homemakers for years are now working or looking for work outside the home. These women face special barriers in the job market.

1-Lack of Skills
2-Obsolete Skills
3-Sex
4-Child Care
5-Lack of Work Experience
6-Transportation
7-Employer Attitude
8-Poor Work Record
9-Family Problems
10-Lack of Vocational Goals

Other barriers of lesser consequence in relation to women are: insufficient job training; lack of interpersonal skills; lack of confidence; and unwillingness to adapt to shift work.

Lack of skills and obsolete skills are probably the most significant employment barriers among women. These problems are most critical for women who are new to the labor force or who are returning after a long absence. Lack of work experience and poor work record are two other related barriers that are also ranked high in significance.

Sex is ranked third among the barriers. Despite legislation and other strong efforts to eliminate sex bias in the work place, it still occurs at many levels. Employer attitude is a related problem. Many employers still fail to recognize the fact that female job applicants are often as equally or better qualified than men for many available job openings.

As expected, child care is also ranked very high among the employment barriers for women. In past years, most women who held jobs outside the home had either no children or their children were at least of school age. However, recent statistics show that this trend is changing. In many cases, inflationary pressures influence women to join or return to the work force soon after childbirth. Since child care is usually the responsibility of the mother, this represents a definite barrier to employment for women. Women also tend to bear the burden of many other family problems. This is also recognized as one of the top ten barriers among women.

F. HANDICAPPED

For CETA purposes, a handicapped individual is defined as a person who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes a substantial barrier to employment; and can benefit from CETA services provided, as determined by the prime sponsor/grantee. The ES definition for "handicapped" focuses on physical or mental impairments that substantially limit one or more major life activities. The following problems are considered to be prevalent among the handicapped:

1-Physical Barriers
2-Health Problems
3-Transportation
4-Lack of Skills
5-Lack of Work Experience
6-Lack of Confidence
7-Employer Attitude
8-Poor Attitude
9-Obsolete Skills
10-Insufficient Job Training

Handicapped job-seekers face a wide variety of problems. Physical barriers usually represent one of the most significant difficulties. Handicapped individuals sometimes require special equipment to perform routine activities. They also may require special accommodations for transportation. There have been many successful efforts to limit such physical barriers for the handicapped. However, many still exist in both the work place and everyday life. Another important barrier noted is health problems. Though not always a deterrent to employment, health problems limit certain activities of the handicapped. Many require special medical attention or treatment which could limit their attendance on the job.

Due to the many problems they face in the labor market, handicapped individuals may lack the skills and experience needed for certain jobs. This, of course, is determined by the type of handicap involved and at what point in life that the individual became handicapped. Another important barrier noted is lack of confidence. This is often the result of many frustrating attempts to find suitable employment.

Both the attitudes of the employer and the handicapped individual are considered to be significant barriers. Employers sometimes tend to focus on the worker's handicap, while overlooking many important abilities. Handicapped individuals themselves may have developed negative attitudes. Some may feel that society owes them a living because of their handicap. In contrast, others may feel that they are helpless and cannot perform any job successfully.

G. DISLOCATED WORKERS

Dislocated workers include those individuals who have been displaced from their jobs as a result of structural changes in the economy. Their last employment was usually in a declining industry, occupation, or region. Many factors contribute to the dislocation of workers. Among the primary causes are plant closings and cutbacks due to foreign trade imports, automation, and plant modernization.

Dislocated workers face many barriers to employment. The following are considered to be most significant:

1-Obsolete Skills
2-Inability to Adapt to New Work
3-Age
4-Need for Labor Market Information
5-Lack of Employment
6-Lack of Confidence
7-Lack of Interpersonal Skills
8-Transportation
9-Unrealistic Wage Expectations
10-Poor Attitude

Other barriers noted to be of lesser importance are lack of basic education and lack of vocational goals.

The major barriers faced by dislocated workers result from the fact that they have usually spent most of their working years in a particular occupation or industry. Many have held jobs in small towns dominated by one or a few major employers. When economic factors cause the termination of their jobs, these workers are often left with obsolete skills that cannot easily be transferred to other jobs. In addition, dislocated workers may be unwilling or unable to adapt to new work situations and environments.

Another major barrier is age. Many dislocated workers are older individuals who have put in many years in the same job or with the same employer. These older workers face additional problems in trying to start over in the work force. Their age may present a major difficulty in terms of finding new employment.

Other related barriers noted among dislocated workers concern the lack of employment interview skills, confidence, and interpersonal skills. Again these problems stem from the fact that these workers have often spent many years in the same jobs. They may lack confidence necessary to deal with new employers and co-workers.

The need for labor market information may also be very significant among dislocated workers. They often are not familiar with possible sources of employment. They may not be aware of the types of jobs in which their skills can be used. In addition, they often are unfamiliar with the types of employment and training services that are available to them.

Transportation may also emerge as a problem for dislocated workers when new job opportunities are mainly available in distant areas. These workers may have depended on family members, friends, co-workers, or public transportation in their previous jobs. Many do not have available transportation to commute to jobs in outside areas.

Factors such as poor attitude and unrealistic wage expectations may also hamper dislocated workers in their job search activities. They may have difficulty in accepting entry- or lower-level jobs after they have put in many years of work in their previous jobs. It is often hard for them to realize that their skills, experience, and work records do not lead them to new jobs with the same or higher wages.

PERSONS NEEDING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING SERVICES
SOUTH CAROLINA

I. POPULATION DATA	1980	PROJECTED 1984
TOTAL POPULATION	3,121,820	3,392,400
Age 15-19	317,234	314,700
20-29	586,875	603,500
30-39	435,770	527,700
40-44	158,339	211,500
45+	865,264	970,100
MALE	1,518,013	1,643,100
Age 15-19	163,108	161,800
45+	380,810	425,300
FEMALE	1,603,807	1,749,300
Age 15-19	154,126	152,900
45+	484,454	544,800
WHITE	2,147,224	2,324,200
Age 15-19	200,069	197,700
45+	645,292	726,300
NONWHITE	974,596	1,068,200
Age 15-19	117,165	117,000
45+	219,972	243,800

SOURCE: 1980 population data from the 1980 Census General Population Characteristics PC80-1-1342. 1984 projections were interpolated from 1990 projections produced by the S.C. State Data Center, Division of Research & Statistical Services.

II. LABOR FORCE DATA	1980	1982	PROJECTED 1984
Civilian Labor Force	1,389,000	1,486,000	1,550,000
Employment	1,293,000	1,325,000	1,410,500
Unemployment	96,000	161,000	139,500
Rate	6.9	10.8	9.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Projected 1984 from the S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section.

PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING SERVICES
(CONTINUED)

III. INCOME DATA

Median Income	
Households (1979 Dollars)	14,748
Families (1979 Dollars)	17,016
Persons With Income Below Poverty Level (1980)	499,574
Persons With Income Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level (1980)	680,699

	1979	1980	1981
Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)	20,548	22,722	25,457
Per Capita Personal Income	6,657	7,268	8,039

SOURCE: 1980 Census & Survey of Current Business

IV. OTHER SELECTED STATISTICS

	PROJECTED 1984
Estimated Welfare Recipients Needing Manpower Services	9,488
Estimated School Dropouts	10,599
Estimated Veterans Needing Manpower Services	33,000
Estimated Minorities Needing Manpower Services	129,000

SOURCE: State Department of Education, and the Employment Security Automated Reporting System.

PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING SERVICES
(CONTINUED)

V. SELECTED 1980 CENSUS DATA

A. Income and Poverty Data

		% of Total
Total Number Families	809,974	
Income less than $5,000 in 1979	77,309	9.5
Income $5,000-$7,499 in 1979	61,195	7.6
Income $7,500-$9,999 in 1979	66,658	8.2
Income $10,000-$14,999 in 1979	141,688	17.5
Income greater than $15,000 in 1979	463,124	57.2
Families Below the Poverty Level	105,547	13.0
Persons Below the Poverty Level	499,574	16.6
Median Income	$17,016	---
Mean Income	$19,841	---
Per Capita Income	$ 5,964	---

B. Handicapped

		% of Total
Total Noninstutional Persons 16 to 64 Years	1,999,332	
Number With a Work Disability	196,202	9.8
Number Not in Labor Force	128,977	6.5
Number Prevented From Working	111,695	5.6

C. Long Term Unemployed In 1979

		% of Total
Total Number in Labor Force in 1979 (16 & Over)	1,601,966	
Number With Unemployment in 1979	286,329	17.9
Number Unemployed 15 or More Weeks	103,910	6.5
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	14.7	---

D. Years Of School Completed

		% of Total
Total Number of Persons 25 Years & Over	1,733,022	
Number With 4 Years of High School	468,796	27.1
Number With 1-3 Years of College	229,303	13.2
Number With 4 or More Years of College	232,629	13.4
Percent High School Graduates		53.7

INCOME AND EDUCATION

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

INCOME HIGHLIGHTS

South Carolina's per capita personal income for 1981 was estimated at $8,039. This figure topped the 1980 level of $7,266 by 11%. The national per capita personal income for 1981 averaged $10,495. South Carolina's figure represented 77% of this national level in 1981. Among the other southeastern states, Virginia had the highest per capita personal income of $10,349, or 99% of the national average. Mississippi had the lowest, with $7,408 (71% of the national average).

Turning to counties, Beaufort ranked number one in the state in per capita income in 1981, with $9,708. The second ranked county was Greenville, with $9,558. Richland County followed closely, with a level of $9,352. The lowest per capita income in 1981 was recorded in Clarendon County, with $5,338.

Among the six Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in the state, Columbia had the highest per capita income in 1980, (the latest available), with $8,264. The Greenville-Spartanburg SMSA followed, with $8,146. The lowest per capita income within the state's metropolitan areas was recorded in the Florence SMSA, with a level of $6,811 in 1980.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES
1976 - 1981

AREA	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE IN 1981
United States	$6,367	$6,984	$7,776	$8,657	$9,483	$10,495	100%
Southeast	5,430	5,958	6,652	7,380	8,111	9,015	86
South Carolina	4,998	5,437	6,009	6,657	7,266	8,039	77
Alabama	5,076	5,568	6,208	6,837	7,467	8,219	78
Arkansas	4,868	5,404	6,099	6,744	7,119	8,044	77
Florida	5,918	6,520	7,330	8,202	9,153	10,165	97
Georgia	5,453	5,954	6,681	7,370	8,049	8,934	85
Kentucky	5,263	5,797	6,390	7,120	7,552	8,420	80
Louisiana	5,355	5,911	6,660	7,439	8,487	9,518	91
Mississippi	4,443	4,962	5,526	6,122	6,650	7,408	71
North Carolina	5,350	5,777	6,475	7,125	7,780	8,649	82
Tennessee	5,237	5,715	6,397	7,055	7,613	8,447	81
Virginia	6,245	6,881	7,594	8,404	9,380	10,349	99
West Virginia	5,349	5,836	6,365	7,077	7,693	8,377	80

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economics Information System, September 1982.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES
REVISED 1969-81

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1969	$ 747,536	$ 7,083
1970	803,922	7,730
1971	861,904	8,432
1972	944,852	9,488
1973	1,058,902	10,831
1974	1,162,203	12,240
1975	1,258,643	13,140
1976	1,385,201	14,701
1977	1,534,708	16,251
1978	1,726,732	18,274
1979	1,943,579	20,548
1980	2,153,593	22,722
1981	2,405,598	25,457

SOURCE: Survey of Current Business. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR SOURCE
1976 - 1981
(In Millions of Dollars)

ITEMS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK						
Wages and Salaries	9,842	10,892	12,280	13,755	15,206	16,755
Other Labor Income	755	894	1,037	1,195	1,336	1,488
Proprietors' Income 1/	910	933	1,056	1,115	876	1,030
Farm	177	137	242	257	20	135
Non-Farm 1/	733	795	814	858	855	895
EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY						
Farm	254	216	321	353	142	248
Non-Farm	11,253	12,503	14,052	15,712	17,275	19,026
Private	8,750	9,762	11,038	12,396	13,584	14,892
Mining	20	23	25	28	30	32
Construction	730	814	937	1,046	1,145	1,192
Manufacturing	3,882	4,331	4,871	5,468	5,956	6,507
Transportion and Public Utilities	628	732	864	1,012	1,120	1,239
Wholesale Trade	550	605	690	784	880	978
Retail Trade	1,112	1,214	1,358	1,491	1,584	1,737
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	446	511	586	656	726	809
Services	1,337	1,483	1,652	1,849	2,075	2,322
Government and Government Enterprises	2,503	2,741	3,014	3,317	3,691	4,134
DERIVATION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Total Earnings by Place of Work 2/	11,508	12,719	14,373	16,065	17,417	19,274
Less: Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	653	703	802	930	1,032	1,219
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	185	210	230	257	285	313
Equals Net Earnings by Place of Residence	11,040	12,226	13,801	15,392	16,670	18,368
Plus: Dividends, Interest, and Rent 1/						
Plus: Transfer Payments	2,118	2,263	2,473	2,818	3,389	3,873
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	14,701	16,251	18,274	20,548	22,722	25,457

1/ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

2/ Earnings (labor & proprietors' income) consists of wage & salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

NOTE: Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 1982.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1976 - 1981

COUNTY	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	RANK IN STATE 1981
Abbeville	$4,357	$4,666	$5,243	$5,691	$6,236	$6,958	25
Aiken	5,639	6,277	6,886	7,648	8,300	9,202	5
Allendale	2,922	3,314	4,086	4,554	4,343	5,566	40
Anderson	5,129	5,590	6,116	6,744	7,218	7,738	17
Bamberg	3,657	3,960	4,465	5,130	5,208	5,875	37
Barnwell	4,397	4,962	5,650	6,246	6,764	7,548	21
Beaufort	5,702	6,464	7,090	7,934	8,454	9,708	1
Berkeley	3,655	4,057	4,381	4,802	5,275	5,680	39
Calhoun	4,519	4,963	5,539	6,334	6,479	7,836	14
Charleston	5,300	5,905	6,512	7,275	8,191	9,287	4
Cherokee	4,807	5,244	5,926	6,681	7,250	7,709	18
Chester	4,834	5,291	5,807	6,584	7,222	7,955	13
Chesterfield	4,077	4,504	5,187	5,769	6,191	6,854	30
Clarendon	3,241	3,450	3,919	4,319	4,469	5,338	46
Colleton	3,757	4,123	4,607	5,115	5,513	6,142	36
Darlington	4,343	4,751	5,294	5,767	6,191	6,918	26
Dillon	3,626	3,852	4,314	4,637	4,878	5,553	41
Dorchester	4,905	5,347	5,916	6,561	6,995	7,991	12
Edgefield	4,671	4,838	5,429	5,931	6,366	6,836	31
Fairfield	4,828	5,098	5,573	6,209	6,723	7,423	22
Florence	4,841	5,165	5,685	6,200	6,780	7,669	19
Georgetown	4,397	4,692	5,144	5,740	6,434	6,869	29
Greenville	5,873	6,352	7,043	7,836	8,631	9,558	2
Greenwood	5,238	5,636	6,166	6,800	7,502	8,159	11
Hampton	4,262	4,578	5,385	5,950	5,980	6,757	32
Horry	4,756	5,324	5,901	6,434	7,015	7,806	16
Jasper	3,469	3,595	4,055	4,666	5,024	5,498	42
Kershaw	5,144	5,683	6,375	7,365	7,847	8,530	8
Lancaster	4,539	5,086	5,503	6,014	6,589	7,293	24
Laurens	4,887	5,315	5,917	6,642	7,236	7,814	15
Lee	3,358	3,632	3,897	4,428	4,615	5,398	44
Lexington	5,325	5,849	6,422	7,104	7,656	8,326	10
McCormick	3,672	4,051	4,473	4,797	5,402	5,815	38
Marion	4,244	4,366	4,959	5,255	5,679	6,290	35
Marlboro	3,560	3,821	4,169	4,631	4,842	5,491	43
Newberry	5,221	5,619	6,296	7,137	7,818	8,497	9
Oconee	4,449	5,061	5,527	6,230	6,887	7,656	20
Orangeburg	4,154	4,446	4,957	5,647	5,998	6,718	33
Pickens	4,752	5,111	5,525	6,085	6,693	7,338	23
Richland	6,011	6,340	6,934	7,665	8,545	9,352	3
Saluda	3,980	4,440	5,170	5,651	5,888	6,694	34
Spartanburg	5,546	5,910	6,565	7,260	7,989	8,640	6
Sumter	4,304	4,667	5,183	5,710	6,184	6,871	28
Union	4,567	4,875	5,350	5,825	6,430	6,888	27
Williamsburg	3,600	3,803	4,243	4,566	4,839	5,386	45
York	5,179	5,775	6,446	7,106	7,651	8,592	7
South Carolina	$4,998	$5,437	$6,009	$6,657	$7,266	$8,039	48[1/]
Southeast	$5,430	$5,958	$6,652	$7,380	$8,111	$9,015	
United States	$6,367	$6,984	$7,776	$8,657	$9,483	$10,495	

1/ Denotes ranking relative to other states.

NOTE: South Carolina 1982 preliminary per capita income is $8,468.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES (RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
REVISED 1976-1980
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTY	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	RANK IN STATE 1980
Abbeville	$ 96.9	$ 105.6	$ 119.6	$ 129.1	$ 140.7	34
Aiken	560.8	631.6	704.6	789.6	882.3	7
Allendale	30.7	35.4	40.1	47.6	47.2	45
Anderson	618.2	695.0	774.7	870.9	970.0	6
Bamberg	64.7	71.0	75.5	91.7	96.0	41
Barnwell	84.8	96.9	110.6	128.1	134.4	36
Beaufort	371.2	404.9	447.3	505.7	549.9	11
Berkeley	289.1	331.1	376.0	435.4	499.1	14
Calhoun	53.4	59.0	61.6	75.3	79.3	43
Charleston	1,464.6	1,631.8	1,798.7	2,012.8	2,258.8	3
Cherokee	188.5	211.0	237.9	273.9	295.1	23
Chester	146.2	159.8	174.8	197.1	217.4	27
Chesterfield	152.0	167.8	192.3	215.7	236.7	26
Clarendon	88.6	94.1	97.9	121.2	122.4	37
Colleton	113.9	126.4	138.0	160.8	175.4	31
Darlington	256.7	287.5	318.7	360.7	389.0	18
Dillon	110.1	116.8	126.5	144.1	151.0	33
Dorchester	230.6	266.3	308.1	361.6	410.9	17
Edgefield	76.1	79.9	90.1	100.1	108.1	39
Fairfield	97.8	104.1	112.4	127.6	139.4	35
Florence	499.6	547.7	592.5	676.3	752.0	9
Georgetown	173.6	190.9	210.0	241.4	273.7	24
Greenville	1,576.4	1,748.7	1,943.8	2,202.5	2,496.1	1
Greenwood	288.2	315.4	344.8	383.6	435.9	16
Hampton	72.6	80.7	92.0	107.0	109.6	38
Horry	442.4	498.6	553.2	632.5	700.7	10
Jasper	45.3	49.9	56.9	65.4	73.7	44
Kershaw	199.7	222.5	249.3	278.3	310.7	22
Lancaster	218.0	243.0	276.2	312.3	352.4	20
Laurens	248.1	272.6	302.8	338.8	378.2	19
Lee	63.4	68.5	70.3	83.7	86.8	42
Lexington	664.4	756.8	854.9	976.2	1,092.1	5
McCormick	30.2	32.5	35.2	37.7	41.4	46
Marion	138.4	146.4	160.2	180.5		
Marlboro	106.5	115.9	124.6	144.2	152.9	32
Newberry	161.0	173.9	192.4	221.3	242.9	25
Oconee	202.3	231.4	255.7	293.1	337.2	21
Orangeburg	331.5	359.2	390.7	456.2	498.6	15
Pickens	342.8	379.1	420.2	470.3	531.0	13
Richland	1,536.5	1,659.2	1,813.3	2,037.5	2,289.1	2
Saluda	63.4	67.3	78.8	89.0	96.4	40
Spartanburg	1,058.8	1,155.8	1,286.2	1,436.8	1,616.7	4
Sumter	366.9	404.5	440.5	497.3	545.2	12
Union	139.3	151.1	165.6	179.7	197.6	28
Williamsburg	134.5	141.0	143.4	176.6	184.7	30
York	501.8	565.0	646.2	733.8	823.2	8
South Carolina	$ 14,701.0	$ 16,251.0	$ 18,274.0	$ 20,548.0	$ 22,722.0	31 1/
United States	$1,385,201.0	$1,534,708.0	$1,726,732.0	$1,943,579.0	$2,153,593.0	

1/ Denotes ranking relative to other states. Due to revisions in State totals, county detail will not add to totals.

NOTE: South Carolina 1981 preliminary total personal income is $25,457 (in millions).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: April, 1982-county data; September, 1982-state and U.S. data.

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (RESIDENCE ADJUSTED) 1977 - 1980

AREA	1977	1978	1979	1980
ANDERSON SMSA				
Personal Income (Thousands)	$ 695,002	$ 774,651	$ 870,869	$ 970,005
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	5,590	6,068	6,705	7,263
CHARLESTON SMSA				
Personal Income (Thousands)	$2,229,211	$2,482,671	$2,809,781	$3,168,844
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	5,474	5,947	6,609	7,347
COLUMBIA SMSA				
Personal Income (Thousands)	$2,416,007	$2,668,243	$3,013,761	$3,381,179
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,181	6,714	7,437	8,264
FLORENCE SMSA				
Personal Income (Thousands)	$ 547,660	$ 592,530	$ 676,272	$ 752,033
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	5,173	5,506	6,201	6,811
GREENVILLE SMSA				
Personal Income (Thousands)	$3,283,667	$3,650,182	$4,109,630	$4,643,746
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,025	6,610	7,322	8,146
ROCK HILL SMSA				
Personal Income (Thousands)	$ 564,964	$ 646,169	$ 733,796	$ 823,212
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	5,770	6,391	7,047	7,696

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income 1975-80, Vol. 6, table 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979
Abbeville	$13,735	$16,477
Aiken	16,006	18,429
Allendale	9,646	11,878
Anderson	15,520	17,675
Bamberg	10,486	12,241
Barnwell	12,690	14,832
Beaufort	15,490	17,044
Berkeley	16,200	17,562
Calhoun	12,527	14,926
Charleston	14,862	17,268
Cherokee	14,801	17,116
Chester	13,935	16,630
Chesterfield	12,277	14,410
Clarendon	11,108	12,652
Colleton	11,668	13,765
Darlington	12,989	15,523
Dillon	10,909	12,748
Dorchester	17,259	18,933
Edgefield	12,101	14,537
Fairfield	12,563	15,171
Florence	13,914	15,798
Georgetown	14,325	16,542
Greenville	16,022	18,849
Greenwood	14,612	17,868
Hampton	10,972	13,172
Horry	13,485	15,249
Jasper	10,804	12,695
Kershaw	15,092	17,529
Lancaster	15,882	18,149
Laurens	15,069	17,603
Lee	11,322	13,026
Lexington	18,350	20,660
McCormick	11,756	14,438
Marion	11,351	13,518
Marlboro	11,744	14,139
Newberry	14,389	17,379
Oconee	13,649	16,121
Orangeburg	11,520	13,659
Pickens	15,701	18,069
Richland	15,725	18,631
Saluda	12,103	14,364
Spartanburg	15,206	17,535
Sumter	12,191	14,078
Union	14,235	16,564
Williamsburg	11,758	13,383
York	17,237	19,569
South Carolina	$14,748	$17,016

NOTE: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in non-family households.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Tables 69 & 74

PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(1979)

COUNTY	TOTAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
		TOTAL	PERCENT	65 YEARS & OVER
Abbeville	22,016	3,270	14.9	682
Aiken	104,742	13,583	13.0	2,245
Allendale	10,616	3,428	32.3	468
Anderson	131,790	16,391	12.4	3,554
Bamberg	17,233	4,685	27.2	563
Barnwell	19,644	3,861	19.7	618
Beaufort	57,158	9,751	17.1	1,040
Berkeley	93,786	13,533	14.4	1,337
Calhoun	12,192	2,683	22.0	392
Charleston	258,798	46,233	17.9	4,778
Cherokee	40,430	5,750	14.2	938
Chester	30,007	4,840	16.1	626
Chesterfield	37,963	7,418	19.5	1,386
Clarendon	27,263	7,985	29.3	1,143
Colleton	31,600	8,125	25.7	1,069
Darlington	61,871	14,271	23.1	1,713
Dillon	30,810	9,239	30.0	861
Dorchester	58,147	7,739	13.3	942
Edgefield	17,436	4,517	25.9	645
Fairfield	20,345	4,517	22.2	674
Florence	108,670	23,263	21.4	2,633
Georgetown	42,199	9,173	21.7	1,239
Greenville	279,700	33,012	11.8	5,912
Greenwood	56,753	7,800	13.7	1,307
Hampton	18,090	5,078	28.1	739
Horry	99,961	17,949	18.0	2,054
Jasper	14,319	4,150	29.0	581
Kershaw	38,758	6,347	16.4	1,134
Lancaster	52,926	5,871	11.1	1,152
Laurens	49,054	5,685	11.6	1,244
Lee	18,891	5,719	30.3	641
Lexington	138,953	13,215	9.5	1,724
McCormick	7,712	2,058	26.7	328
Marion	33,936	8,913	26.3	1,032
Marlboro	31,410	7,722	24.6	1,030
Newberry	30,501	3,843	12.6	1,157
Oconee	48,243	6,767	14.0	1,387
Orangeburg	79,039	21,110	26.7	2,478
Pickens	72,779	7,776	10.7	1,274
Richland	236,833	36,121	15.3	3,467
Saluda	15,959	3,536	22.2	648
Spartanburg	197,397	27,071	13.7	4,534
Sumter	85,216	20,029	23.5	2,191
Union	30,712	3,648	11.9	909
Williamsburg	38,076	10,663	28.0	1,337
York	103,773	11,236	10.8	1,897
State Total	3,013,707	499,574	16.6	69,703

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSA. PHC80-3-42 table 4.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY AGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA (1979)

	YEARS OF AGE			
County	Under 55	55-59	60-64	Over 65
Abbeville	2,264	156	168	682
Aiken	10,038	623	677	2,245
Allendale	2,655	149	156	468
Anderson	11,255	747	835	3,554
Bamberg	3,595	257	270	563
Barnwell	2,928	177	138	618
Beaufort	7,974	370	367	1,040
Berkeley	11,308	457	431	1,337
Calhoun	2,028	114	149	392
Charleston	38,180	1,676	1,599	4,778
Cherokee	4,259	277	276	938
Chester	3,853	161	200	626
Chesterfield	5,238	392	402	1,386
Clarendon	6,179	292	371	1,143
Colleton	6,343	344	369	1,069
Darlington	11,388	555	615	1,713
Dillon	7,593	365	420	861
Dorchester	6,167	272	358	942
Edgefield	3,502	174	196	645
Fairfield	3,424	223	196	674
Florence	18,611	1,031	988	2,633
Georgetown	7,188	354	392	1,239
Greenville	24,447	1,260	1,393	5,912
Greenwood	5,882	273	338	1,307
Hampton	3,890	219	230	739
Horry	14,327	879	689	2,054
Jasper	3,181	199	189	581
Kershaw	4,519	298	396	1,134
Lancaster	4,268	189	262	1,152
Laurens	3,810	257	374	1,244
Lee	4,567	239	272	641
Lexington	10,334	641	516	1,724
McCormick	1,602	61	67	328
Marion	7,215	355	311	1,032
Marlboro	6,112	247	333	1,030
Newberry	2,210	269	207	1,157
Oconee	4,791	260	329	1,387
Orangeburg	16,823	965	844	2,478
Pickens	5,893	251	358	1,274
Richland	30,280	1,108	1,266	3,467
Saluda	2,572	173	143	648
Spartanburg	20,118	1,033	1,386	4,534
Sumter	16,422	619	797	2,191
Union	2,307	166	266	909
Williamsburg	8,354	519	453	1,337
York	8,458	414	467	1,897
State Total	388,352	20,060	21,459	69,703

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Table 93.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE IN SOUTH CAROLINA (1979)

County	Total	White	Black
Abbeville	3,270	1,264	2,006
Aiken	13,583	6,796	6,714
Allendale	3,428	375	3,053
Anderson	16,391	10,433	5,874
Bamberg	4,685	*	3,687
Barnwell	3,861	1,359	2,502
Beaufort	9,751	2,569	6,982
Berkeley	13,533	6,116	7,187
Calhoun	2,683	411	2,272
Charleston	46,233	13,402	32,531
Cherokee	5,750	3,426	2,183
Chester	4,840	1,446	3,394
Chesterfield	7,418	3,154	4,207
Clarendon	7,985	1,488	6,497
Colleton	8,125	2,110	5,976
Darlington	14,271	4,327	9,862
Dillon	9,239	2,963	5,879
Dorchester	7,739	2,938	4,668
Edgefield	4,517	1,814	2,701
Fairfield	4,517	800	3,680
Florence	23,263	7,391	15,858
Georgetown	9,173	2,103	7,053
Greenville	33,012	19,398	13,342
Greenwood	7,800	3,124	4,616
Hampton	5,078	1,053	4,023
Horry	17,949	8,995	8,837
Jasper	4,150	788	3,353
Kershaw	6,347	2,537	3,810
Lancaster	5,871	2,970	2,877
Laurens	5,685	2,526	3,140
Lee	5,719	879	4,836
Lexington	13,215	8,760	4,314
McCormick	2,058	*	1,609
Marion	8,913	1,955	6,950
Marlboro	7,722	2,244	5,317
Newberry	3,843	1,699	2,134
Oconee	6,767	5,563	1,172
Orangeburg	21,110	3,905	17,117
Pickens	7,776	6,428	1,273
Richland	36,121	11,589	23,902
Saluda	3,536	1,499	2,037
Spartanburg	27,071	14,900	12,002
Sumter	20,029	3,656	16,224
Union	3,648	1,763	1,885
Williamsburg	10,663	1,542	9,098
York	11,236	5,407	5,599
South Carolina	499,574	191,312	304,233

NOTE: Data suppression represented by '*'. Total includes race categories not listed. Tabulations of poverty status exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks or on military ships, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

SOURCE: - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, table 91.

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

During the 1980-81 school year, there were 1,146 public schools in South Carolina (grades 1-12), with a total enrollment of 597,833. These figures were down slightly from those recorded for the previous school year. There were also 244 private, special, and denominational schools in operation in the state during 1980-81. This was 3 more than recorded the previous year. However, the total enrollment of 44,182 in these private schools in 1980-81 was almost 3% below the previous year.

In terms of counties, Greenville public schools had the largest enrollment, with 51,775 in 1980-81. Charleston County had the highest private school enrollment, with 8,140. The counties with the lowest public and private school enrollments were McCormick, with 1,813 (public) and Lancaster, with 112 (private).

A total of 37,913 students graduated from public high schools in the state in the Spring of 1981. Of these graduates, almost 52% entered post-secondary education in the Fall of 1981. Another 33% entered gainful employment. The remaining 15% were unaccounted for as of the Fall of 1981. The largest number of high school graduates (3,420) were from Greenville County, followed closely by Richland County (2,880). The county reporting the smallest number of high school graduates in 1981 was McCormick, with 80.

According to the 1980 Census, a total of 232,629 persons aged 25 years old and over had obtained 4 or more years of college. Another 468,796 people in the state had received 4 years of high school education. At the other end of the spectrum, a total of 445,202 had less than 8 years of education. Richland County had the highest number of college graduates, with 33,225. The largest number of residents with 8 years of education or less were recorded in Greenville County, with 37,333.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED 1969-70 THROUGH 1980-81

SCHOOL YEAR	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL, AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1969-70	1,302	666,703	-0.2	123	22,745	- 6.3
1970-71	1,162	656,337	-1.6	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.0	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.0	182	42,840	+ 7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.4	185	42,628	- 0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.8	187	42,958	+ 0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.5	197	44,111	+ 2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.3	207	44,733	+ 1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+ 2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.6	233	46,222	+ 1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.9	241	45,437	- 1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.8	244	44,182	- 2.8

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1969-70 - 1980-81.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED
1960-61 THROUGH 1980-81

SCHOOL YEAR	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1960-61	1,421	621,419	+1.90	75	15,603	-2.0
1961-62	1,406	630,628	+1,50	73	15,615	+0.1
1962-63	1,402	643,086	+2.00	71	16,371	+4.8
1963-64	1,394	654,996	+1.90	71	16,586	+1.3
1964-65	1,397	656,808	+0.30	78	17,688	+6.6
1965-66	1,383	660,156	+0.50	96	19,075	+7.8
1966-67	1,376	662,046	+0.30	107	21,740	+14.0
1967-68	1,368	665,983	+0.60	110	22,151	+1.9
1968-69	1,353	668,154	+0.30	115	24,278	+9.6
1969-70	1,302	666,703	-0.20	123	22,745	-6.3
1970-71	1,162	656,337	-1.60	164	35,368	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.00	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.00	182	42,840	+7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.40	185	42,628	-0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.80	187	42,958	+0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.50	197	44,111	+2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.30	207	44,733	+1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.60	233	46,222	+1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.90	241	45,437	-1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.80	240	44,182	-2.8

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1961-81.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA (EXCLUDING KINDERGARTEN)

SCHOOL YEAR 1980-81

COUNTY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT
Abbeville	14	4,142	2	173
Aiken	42	21,374	9	1,470
Allendale	7	2,360	1	221
Anderson	46	25,331	8	696
Bamberg	9	3,582	1	235
Barnwell	10	4,358	2	356
Beaufort	20	9,537	9	1,288
Berkeley	34	22,025	4	636
Calhoun	6	2,037	1	420
Charleston	80	43,656	34	8,140
Cherokee	20	8,893	3	244
Chester	13	6,805	2	215
Chesterfield	18	8,094	3	156
Clarendon	12	5,737	5	1,125
Colleton	17	6,143	5	921
Darlington	29	12,571	5	696
Dillon	14	7,131	1	186
Dorchester	17	13,129	3	714
Edgefield	6	3,245	1	209
Fairfield	10	4,374	1	375
Florence	42	22,202	13	1,796
Georgetown	19	9,167	9	856
Greenville	93	51,775	22	5,307
Greenwood	23	11,525	2	328
Hampton	9	4,015	2	365
Horry	34	19,453	8	991
Jasper	5	3,016	2	546
Kershaw	17	8,330	7	486
Lancaster	22	11,079	1	112
Laurens	16	9,416	2	404
Lee	10	3,575	1	490
Lexington	48	32,794	8	712
McCormick	5	1,813	1	152
Marion	19	6,918	2	577
Marlboro	18	6,858	1	322
Newberry	19	6,198	3	224
Oconee	22	9,664	5	117
Orangeburg	35	16,080	10	2,454
Pickens	25	13,702	3	372
Richland	66	39,234	15	3,925
Saluda	4	2,217	1	228
Spartanburg	72	39,672	5	692
Sumter	25	17,469	10	2,671
Union	12	6,123	2	154
Williamsburg	19	8,172	1	570
York	39	21,807	4	855
Felton Laboratory	1	291	-	-
SC Youth Services	3	744	-	-
State Total	1,146	597,833	240	44,182

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1980-1981, and the 35-Day Enrollment for the 180-Day Period.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1977-78 THROUGH 1980-81

COUNTIES	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Abbeville	1,186	1,050	999	1,081
Aiken	5,766	5,324	4,836	4,609
Allendale	1,097	840	791	765
Anderson	6,106	6,356	5,512	5,932
Bamberg	886	682	775	593
Barnwell	1,321	1,059	1,223	1,295
Beaufort	2,376	2,442	2,107	2,350
Berkeley	4,732	5,103	4,774	4,050
Calhoun	680	575	409	369
Charleston	11,365	11,581	9,893	9,592
Cherokee	1,794	1,774	1,736	1,503
Chester	1,881	2,002	1,560	1,497
Chesterfield	2,231	2,235	1,794	1,972
Clarendon	1,660	1,581	1,530	1,508
Colleton	1,655	1,277	1,318	1,224
Darlington	3,341	3,173	3,167	2,480
Dillon	1,716	1,610	1,365	1,496
Dorchester	2,593	2,218	2,309	2,383
Edgefield	1,041	956	656	619
Fairfield	1,734	1,555	1,219	1,157
Florence	5,758	5,668	4,329	4,122
Georgetown	2,302	2,231	1,841	1,845
Greenville	10,709	10,768	10,355	10,252
Greenwood	2,014	2,065	1,857	1,755
Hampton	936	929	955	1,145
Horry	3,771	3,941	3,148	3,293
Jasper	646	477	261	475
Kershaw	2,528	2,345	2,001	1,916
Lancaster	2,793	2,820	2,506	2,360
Laurens	2,181	2,430	1,837	2,016
Lee	1,070	959	1,326	1,191
Lexington	7,182	6,701	7,110	6,870
McCormick	726	585	595	536
Marion	2,053	1,657	1,442	1,735
Marlboro	1,896	1,807	1,788	1,592
Newberry	1,657	1,669	1,259	1,116
Oconee	3,026	3,071	2,870	2,588
Orangeburg	5,328	5,548	5,220	5,992
Pickens	2,542	2,801	2,434	3,129
Richland	10,651	9,983	8,908	9,291
Saluda	587	619	616	558
Spartanburg	8,814	7,974	6,582	7,094
Sumter	3,990	3,726	4,062	3,639
Union	1,729	1,543	1,089	946
Williamsburg	2,038	2,107	2,020	2,203
York	3,704	3,844	2,795	2,989
Special Institutions 1/	1,165	578	756	1,574
State Total	146,957	142,239	127,985 2/	128,586

1/ Williamsburg Manpower Center, South Carolina Department of Youth Services, and South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind.

2/ A substantial portion of this enrollment decrease is due to improved methods in nonduplicating enrollments within program areas.

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, "Total Number of Students Enrolled in Vocational Education in South Carolina Public Schools", 1980-82.

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1977-78 THROUGH 1980-81

COUNTIES	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Abbeville	153	197	243	332
Aiken	641	766	1,064	1,367
Allendale	170	162	138	181
Anderson	1,161	1,291	1,014	1,084
Bamberg	204	215	189	215
Barnwell	206	192	177	196
Beaufort	1,505	1,319	1,063	1,781
Berkeley	1,655	2,049	2,147	2,074
Calhoun	211	265	179	315
Charleston	4,792	4,729	3,973	3,391
Cherokee	471	380	357	298
Chester	542	461	325	215
Chesterfield	870	856	1,268	1,791
Clarendon	331	398	276	244
Colleton	199	250	273	455
Darlington	2,162	2,420	2,243	1,734
Dillon	841	960	1,005	1,062
Dorchester	427	393	355	363
Edgefield	198	185	179	140
Fairfield	192	225	243	238
Florence	3,427	3,042	3,225	3,558
Georgetown	323	615	509	1,318
Greenville	4,739	5,049	5,441	6,111
Greenwood	281	264	318	399
Hampton	731	508	637	487
Horry	1,110	1,398	1,804	3,492
Jasper	461	201	142	344
Kershaw	1,067	370	426	404
Lancaster	517	384	556	633
Laurens	669	670	873	1,004
Lee	544	424	490	576
Lexington	1,242	1,320	1,304	1,281
McCormick	73	89	78	107
Marion	1,135	1,034	1,236	1,358
Marlboro	678	747	850	1,093
Newberry	198	169	204	225
Oconee	1,623	951	990	1,128
Orangeburg	1,933	2,135	2,069	1,790
Pickens	816	787	827	941
Richland	2,773	2,717	3,979	5,595
Saluda	70	72	56	58
Spartanburg	1,608	1,669	1,386	1,664
Sumter	1,910	1,410	1,143	564
Union	438	490	430	487
Williamsburg	1,214	1,377	1,409	1,772
York	815	827	652	664
Other Agencies	25,683	25,745	21,913	24,751
State Total	73,009	72,177	69,659	79,280

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, "South Carolina Adult Education Enrollment by County", 1980-82.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION 1/, GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT 2/ AND OTHER 3/
1980-81

COUNTY	NUMBER OF GRADUATES SPRING 1981	PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FALL 1981	PERCENT ENTERING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT FALL 1981	PERCENT OTHER OR UNKNOWN FALL 1981
Abbeville	255	51.0	32.2	16.9
Aiken	1,382	58.1	34.3	7.6
Allendale	178	37.6	36.5	25.8
Anderson	1,521	54.2	36.4	9.5
Bamberg	233	69.5	16.7	13.7
Barnwell	270	45.2	30.4	24.4
Beaufort	615	54.5	34.3	11.2
Berkeley	1,272	46.8	31.4	21.9
Calhoun	165	29.1	38.8	32.1
Charleston	2,626	56.2	26.8	16.9
Cherokee	499	41.9	44.1	14.0
Chester	432	40.3	47.5	12.3
Chesterfield	521	41.1	51.4	7.5
Clarendon	331	36.3	38.4	25.4
Colleton	393	33.1	43.3	23.7
Darlington	805	48.7	28.3	23.0
Dillon	428	35.0	43.5	21.5
Dorchester	796	51.3	22.2	26.5
Edgefield	206	47.1	19.9	33.0
Fairfield	280	33.6	50.7	15.7
Florence	1,371	54.9	37.1	8.0
Georgetown	518	45.6	29.9	24.5
Greenville	3,420	59.8	29.7	10.5
Greenwood	735	57.1	39.0	3.8
Hampton	216	43.5	54.6	1.9
Horry	1,246	51.4	27.6	20.9
Jasper	173	35.3	61.3	3.5
Kershaw	624	41.7	37.5	20.8
Lancaster	616	46.8	28.4	24.8
Laurens	502	46.4	34.7	18.9
Lee	298	27.9	52.0	20.1
Lexington	2,138	57.9	29.1	13.0
McCormick	80	36.3	53.8	10.0
Marion	402	39.1	52.5	8.5
Marlboro	429	45.5	37.5	17.0
Newberry	401	51.4	40.6	8.0
Oconee	638	49.1	36.1	14.9
Orangeburg	1,233	59.7	27.0	13.3
Pickens	915	54.0	37.7	8.3
Richland	2,880	54.0	24.0	22.0
Saluda	146	45.9	43.8	10.3
Spartanburg	2,419	56.6	30.2	13.3
Sumter	1,225	44.1	47.9	8.0
Union	350	44.3	17.1	38.6
Williamsburg	509	44.6	29.1	26.3
York	1,220	58.4	32.4	9.2
S.C. Youth Services	1	0.0	100.0	0.0
State Total	37,913	51.8	33.0	15.2

1/ Includes all two and four year schools offering educational programs beyond the high school level.

2/ Includes the armed services.

3/ Percents may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1981-1982.

FULL-TIME FALL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
ACADEMIC YEARS 1969-70 THROUGH 1981-82

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
YEAR	SENIOR COLLEGES	REGIONAL CAMPUSES	TOTAL	% PUBLIC	SENIOR COLLEGES	JUNIOR COLLEGES	TOTAL	% PRIVATE	TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS
1969-70	25,438	2,433	27,871	57.3	17,796	2,990	20,786	42.7	48,657
1970-71	27,663	2,683	30,346	59.2	17,506	3,394	20,900	40.8	51,246
1971-72	31,094	3,598	34,692	62.0	17,861	3,435	21,296	38.0	55,988
1972-73	33,134	3,859	36,993	64.0	17,557	3,207	20,764	36.0	57,757
1973-74	36,280	3,753	48,969 1/	70.8	17,516	2,687	20,203	29.2	69,172 1
1974-75	37,454	4,800	53,495	72.1	17,967	2,683	20,650	27.9	74,145
1975-76	43,767 2/	2,342 2/	64,149	74.4	19,020	3,030	22,050	25.6	86,199
1976-77	44,215	2,512	60,348	72.9	19,551	2,843	22,394	27.1	82,742
1977-78	46,176	2,525	70,525	76.3	19,207	2,686	21,893	23.7	92,418
1978-79	46,005	2,756	67,786	75.5	19,361	2,660	22,021	24.5	89,807
1979-80	48,839	1,567	71,143	76.0	19,981	2,470	22,451	24.0	93,594
1980-81	50,308	1,691	73,596	74.2	20,604	4,990	25,594	25.8	99,190
1981-82	50,679	1,691	74,521	75.3	19,557	4,867	24,424	24.7	98,945

1/ Technical Education Institution Enrollment in programs from which significant credit can be transferred towards the baccalaureate degree are in totals for all institutions and public institutions beginning in 1973-74.

2/ University of South Carolina's regional campuses at Aiken, Coastal Carolina, and Spartanburg converted to four year status.

SOURCE: "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report," Higher Education General Information Survey, NECS. South Carolina Commissio on Higher Education.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER)
1980

COUNTY	NO EDUCATION & ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE	
		1 & 3 YEARS	4 YEARS	1 TO 3 YEARS	4 OR MORE YEARS
Abbeville	4,258	3,235	3,162	1,238	1,127
Aiken	14,806	12,512	17,681	7,541	8,064
Allendale	2,243	1,102	1,323	581	637
Anderson	23,052	18,498	20,009	9,284	7,972
Bamberg	3,280	2,116	2,123	1,110	868
Barnwell	3,318	2,634	2,797	1,122	1,006
Beaufort	5,038	3,865	10,330	5,620	6,985
Berkeley	9,442	8,878	18,121	6,815	4,223
Calhoun	2,056	1,494	1,817	725	675
Charleston	28,727	24,758	43,779	24,333	25,502
Cherokee	7,991	5,457	5,882	2,159	2,112
Chester	6,015	4,116	4,137	1,596	1,489
Chesterfield	7,889	4,891	5,153	1,952	1,638
Clarendon	5,490	3,123	3,539	1,348	1,285
Colleton	5,181	4,608	4,836	1,638	1,577
Darlington	10,742	7,578	8,821	3,781	3,635
Dillon	6,037	3,700	3,543	1,487	1,273
Dorchester	6,219	4,995	10,821	5,051	4,320
Edgefield	3,169	2,555	2,158	906	958
Fairfield	4,085	2,398	2,755	1,133	1,070
Florence	15,967	13,598	16,425	7,660	7,347
Georgetown	6,958	4,295	6,132	2,860	2,529
Greenville	37,333	36,228	44,336	23,716	25,961
Greenwood	9,878	7,441	7,968	4,100	4,711
Hampton	3,555	2,184	2,723	822	738
Horry	12,748	10,943	17,256	8,998	7,143
Jasper	2,543	1,557	2,339	584	595
Kershaw	6,168	4,617	6,466	2,318	2,696
Lancaster	9,171	7,194	8,711	2,868	2,494
Laurens	11,160	7,127	6,967	2,735	2,667
Lee	3,609	2,277	2,336	755	807
Lexington	13,214	15,227	23,836	13,392	13,842
McCormick	1,442	1,014	1,013	379	395
Marion	6,165	4,299	4,842	1,768	1,490
Marlboro	6,473	3,714	3,728	1,550	1,436
Newberry	5,651	4,559	4,384	1,975	2,265
Oconee	9,152	6,376	7,989	2,578	2,670
Orangeburg	12,909	9,351	10,780	5,290	5,573
Pickens	11,852	9,194	10,897	4,864	5,706
Richland	22,867	24,146	36,657	27,370	33,225
Saluda	2,916	2,473	2,464	799	701
Spartanburg	33,874	26,425	29,389	14,891	14,936
Sumter	11,707	8,939	13,292	6,178	5,188
Union	6,441	4,271	4,453	1,643	1,470
Williamsburg	6,907	4,321	5,268	1,643	1,748
York	15,504	12,809	15,360	8,147	7,880
State Total	445,202	357,092	468,796	229,303	232,629

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF 3A, Table 48.

APPENDIX

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

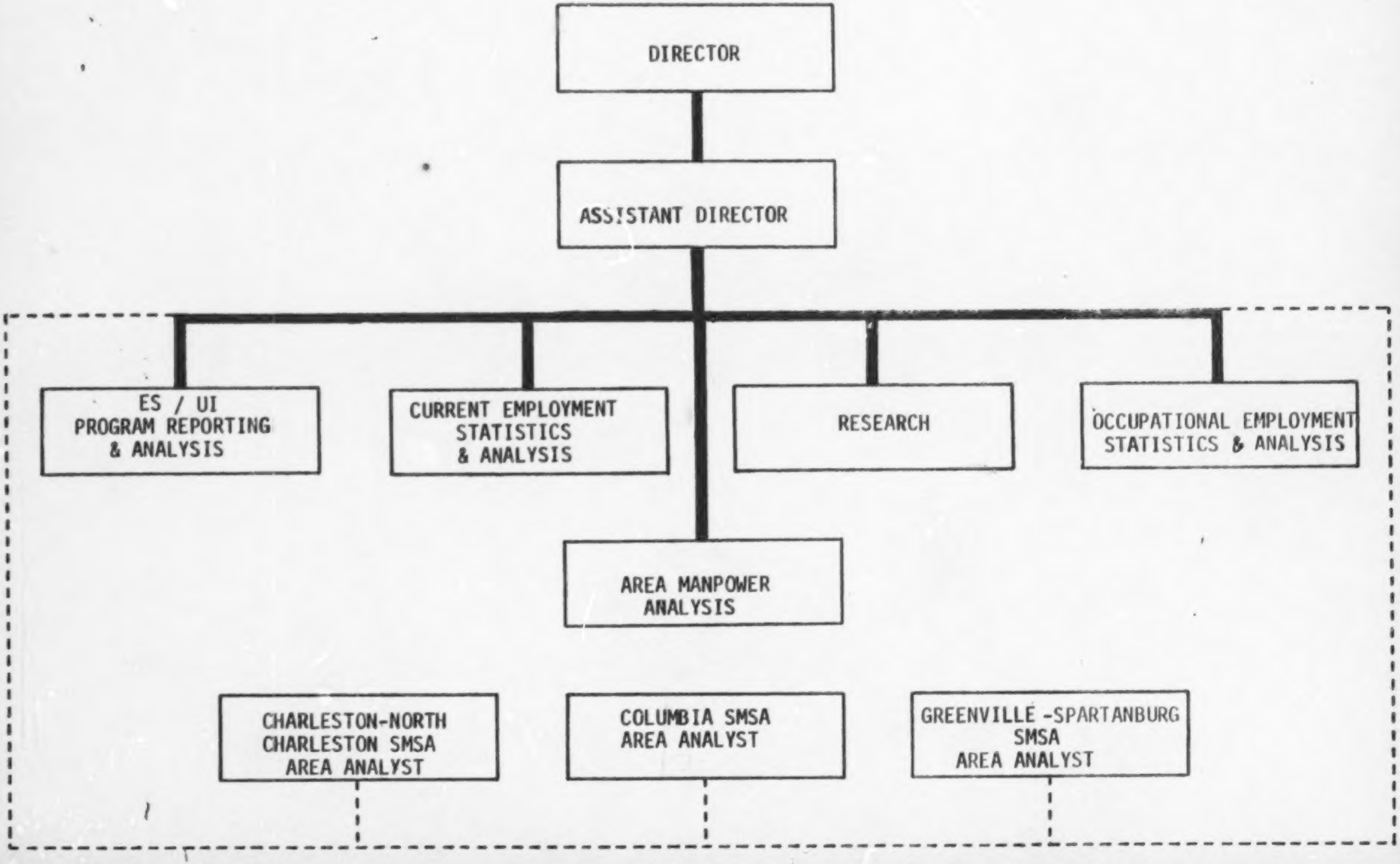
DIRECTOR	C. LaRay Drafts
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	David L. Laird, Jr.

R&A UNITS	SUPERVISOR
CES (Current Employment Statistics)	Ted Gladden
ES/UI Statistics	Charlie Davis
LMI (Labor Market Information)	Sam McClary
OES (Occupational Employment Statistics)	Rebecca Washington
RESEARCH	Gary Crossley

APRIL 1983

758-8983

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
ORGANIZATION CHART


DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ES / UI PROGRAM REPORTING & ANALYSIS
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS & ANALYSIS
RESEARCH
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS & ANALYSIS
AREA MANPOWER ANALYSIS
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON SMSA AREA ANALYST
COLUMBIA SMSA AREA ANALYST
GREENVILLE -SPARTANBURG SMSA AREA ANALYST

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS CONTACT PERSONS BY TOPIC

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE	CONTACT PERSON
Affirmative Action (Minority Data)	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Agricultural-Related Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen/ Carolyn Sanders
Analytical Techniques, Regression, Seasonal Adjustment, Time Series	RESEARCH	Doug Potter
Annual Covered Employment & Wages Publication	CES	Beth Mays
API Coordination	RESEARCH	Vicki Boylston
Areas of Substantial Unemployment	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Computer Applications	RESEARCH	Doug Potter
County Labor Force Data	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
CPI (Consumer Price Index)	CES	Ginger Gurganus
CWBH (Continuous Wage & Benefit History) Project	RESEARCH	Joe Ward
Data Base/Claims	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Economic Information	RESEARCH	Joe Ward
EDA Grants	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Employment Service Potential (ESP)	RESEARCH	Gary Crossley
Employment Trends Newsletter	CES	Beth Mays
ESARS Chapters & Letter Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS	Edna Coles
ESARS Publication Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS	Edna Coles
ESARS Table Questions	ES/UI STATISTICS	Charlie Davis/ Mike Kalec
ESARS Technical Assistance	ES/UI STATISTICS	Charlie Davis/ Mike Kalec
ESARS Validation Information	ES/UI STATISTICS	Johnny Nash
Female Employment Estimates	CES	Cathy Kinard
Hours & Earnings	CES	Henry Clay
Industry Employment Projections	OES	Ron Nestor
Industry Marketing Analysis	RESEARCH	Layne Waters
Labor Surplus Areas (DMP-4A)	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS CONTACT PERSONS BY TOPIC (CONT'D.)

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE	CONTACT PERSON
LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics)	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
LMI Training	RESEARCH	Vicki Boylston
LMI Special Analysis	RESEARCH	Vicki Boylston/ Layne Waters
Manhour Index	CES	Ginger Gurganus
MA 5-20 Employer Services Report	ES/UI STATISTICS	Carolyn Sanders
Occupational Employment/ Projections	OES	Ron Nestor
Occupational Supply & Demand	OES	Rebecca Washington
OES Publication Distribution	OES	Josephine Durant
OES Schedules/Survey	OES	Gwen Haynes/ Inell Goodwin
Printout Distribution (ESARS, Job Bank, ADS)	ES/UI STATISTICS	Teresia Odom
Real Earnings	CES	Ginger Gurganus
SC 1105 Employer Sample	LMI	Frances Leaphart
SIC Assignment	CES	Diann Selph
Sub-County Labor Force Data	LMI	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Target Group Resources	RESEARCH	Vicki Boylston/ Layne Waters
TJTC (Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)	ES/UI STATISTICS	Carolyn Sanders
UI Financing, Projections Research & Legislation	RESEARCH	Calvin McWhorter
UI Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS	Tommy Minogue
UI Statistical Data	ES/UI STATISTICS	Jo Charping
Wage Rate Information	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen
Wage & Salary Sample Information	LMI	Frances Leaphart
202 Covered Employment by Industry	CES	Cathy Kinard
790 Automation Project	CES	Ted Gladden
790 Employment Estimates	CES	Gerri Taylor
790 Schedules & Editing	CES	Sandy Simpson

SOUTH CAROLINA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

AUGUST 1982

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	MANAGER & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Abbeville	Abbeville McCormick	Scott, Wallace K. 459-5486	County Office Bldg. Highway 28, By-Pass Abbeville, S.C. 29620
Aiken	Aiken Edgefield	Murphy, William J. 648-7841	424 Hayne Ave., S.W. Aiken, S.C. 29801
Anderson	Anderson Oconee	Howard, Cecil C. 222-6273	309 W. Whitner St. Anderson, S.C. 29622
Barnwell	Barnwell	Calhoun, Phillip C. 259-7116	2214 Wall St. Barnwell, S.C. 29812
Beaufort	Beaufort Jasper	Parker, Lawrence H. 524-3351	914 Boundary St. Beaufort, S.C. 29902
Bennettsville	Chesterfield Marlboro	Evans, Marion 479-4081	232 E. Main St. Bennettsville, S.C. 29512
Camden	Kershaw Lee	Smith, Vicki 432-5153	205 East Dekalb St. Camden, S.C. 29020
Charleston	Berkeley Charleston Dorchester	Jenkins, Ernest R. 792-7561	Summerall Center 19 Hagood Street Charleston, S.C. 29402
Chester	Chester	Culclasure, Adeliene 377-8147	144 Center St. Chester, S.C. 29706
Clinton	Laurens	Jacobs, John D. 833-0142	Rt. 3, Laurens Hwy. Clinton, S.C. 29325
Columbia	Fairfield Lexington Richland	Blackmon, Charles 758-3111	1115 Calhoun St. Columbia, S.C. 29202
Conway	Horry	Causey, William D. 248-4289	210 Laurel St. Conway, S.C. 29526
Florence	Florence Williamsburg	Truluck, Lucius 669-4271	1558 W. Evans St. Florence, S.C. 29503

LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (Con't.)

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	MANAGER & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Gaffney	Cherokee	Cline, Dallas D. 489-3112	2128 N. Limestone St. Gaffney, S.C. 29340
Georgetown	Georgetown	Plouffe, Jules C. 546-8581	1112 Highmarket St. Georgetown, S.C. 29440
Greenville	Greenville	Ballard, J.W. 242-3531	23 Butler St. Greenville, S.C. 29602
Greenwood	Greenwood	Bonnette, George W. 223-1681	519 Monument St. Greenwood, S.C. 29646
Hampton	Allendale Hampton	Kennedy, Julia A. 943-3291	12 Walnut St. Hampton, S.C. 29924
Hartsville	Darlington	Slaughter, Edwin M. 332-1554	107 N. Eighth St. Darlington, S.C. 29550
Lancaster	Lancaster	Horton, Beverly J. 285-6966	116 E. Dunlap St. Lancaster, S.C. 29720
Liberty	Pickens	Kolb, Robert F. II 843-6534	16 S. Commerce St. Liberty, S.C. 29657
Marion	Dillon Marion	Floyd, Curtis M. 423-6900	Mullins Hwy. U.S. 76 Marion, S.C. 29571
Newberry	Newberry Saluda	Cannon, Louise J. 276-2110	900 College St. Newberry, S.C. 29108
Orangeburg	Bamberg Calhoun Orangeburg	Sheriff, Elizabeth 534-3336	555 Middleton St., N.E. Orangeburg, S.C. 29115
Rock Hill	York	Salmond, William C. 328-3881	225 Hampton St. Rock Hill, S.C. 29730
Seneca	Oconee	Dodson, Fred L. 242-3531	103 N. Townville St. Seneca, S.C. 29678
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	Smalley, Calvin G. 573-7525	364 S. Church St. Spartanburg, S.C. 29304
Sumter	Clarendon Sumter	Emanuel, Francis C. 773-7359	127 E. Hampton St. Sumter, S.C. 29150
Union	Union	Craft, Robert D. 427-5672	Duncan Hwy. Union, S.C. 29379
Walterboro	Colleton Dorchester	Carter, Nona B. 549-9422	112 Carn St. Walterboro, S.C. 29488

1/ The area code for all South Carolina telephone numbers is 803.

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. State Development Board Post Office Box 927 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-3145 (or 3332)	Industrial Development & Economic/Financial Environment
Research & Statistical Services Post Office Box 11368 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-2396	Economic Forecast, Information, Statistical Abstract, Population, & Personal Income
S.C. Chamber of Commerce Post Office Box 11278 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-4601	Business Conditions & Cost of Living; General Information About the State
S.C. Labor Department Post Office Box 11329 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-2851	Manufacturing Data, OSHA Information, & Labor-Management Services
Industrial Commission 1800 St. Julian Place Columbia, S.C. 29204 803-758-2556	Workmen's Compensation
Division of Employment & Training Governor's Office 1800 St. Julian Place Columbia, S.C. 29204 803-758-8706	Training, Jobs, & Human Resources
Health & Human Services Governor's Office 1205 Pendleton Street Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-7886	Health & Human Services
State Personnel Post Office Box 12547 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-3334	Job Classifications & Qualifications for State Government Jobs
S.C. Real Estate Commission 2221 Devine Street, Suite 530 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-3981	Housing & Land Opportunities
S.C. Employment Security Commission Research & Analysis Post Office 995 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-8983	Applicants & Job Openings, Economic & Employment Statistics/Outlook

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D.)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Department of Education Rutledge Building 1429 Senate Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-758-2401	Public Education
Residential Home Builders Commission 2221 Devine Street, Suite 312 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-7091	Housing